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Soviet Union

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NATO DECISION ON USSR ARMS PROPOSAL ASSAILED

LD151650 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Washington leaders and their NATO partners are playing an unworthy political game around the problem of reducing nuclear arms in Europe. Instead of the most serious attitude to the socialist states' initiatives which open up a real possibility for an improvement of the international situation and limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, the ruling circles of NATO took the path of blocking the reaching of accords with the Soviet Union by obviously steering matters towards deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe by the end of this year. In connection with the negative attitude taken up by NATO's special consultative group on arms control towards the new Soviet initiatives at yesterday's meeting in Brussels, the London "FINANCIAL TIMES" writes today that the United States and its European NATO allies have launched a propagandist attack against the Soviet Union's proposals on the reduction of nuclear arms.

At its meeting the group rejected the Soviet proposals and qualified as "inadequate" the Soviet Union's readiness to have exactly the same number of medium-range nuclear missiles as is held now in Europe on the side of NATO or to go still farther and have full parity in missiles and aircraft at a lower level than now. At the same time NATO leaders, for their part, suggest nothing but the notorious "zero option" of President Reagan, pretending that they have absolutely nothing to reduce in Europe whereas the Soviet Union, in their opinion, should disarm itself unilaterally. One cannot agree with such a stand and it is also difficult to understand what is more there in that stand -- a martinet's haughtiness with regard to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries or the West's unwillingness to reckon with reality?

The Soviet Union does not beg peace from those who under the guise of "public diplomacy" virtually engage in obstruction with a view to blocking the Geneva negotiations which can and should result in curbing the arms race.

The Soviet side suggests to their opponents equal conditions for nuclear disarmament and the creation of an atmosphere of trust in Europe on the basis of taking into account mutual interests and equal security. As facts show, the U.S. ruling circles and their Western allies apparently look in Geneva not for accords with the Soviet Union but seek to prevent the reaching of agreement in order to thereby cover up their intentions to achieve military superiority over the USSR. And this means in practice the way to confrontation and still greater build-up of nuclear armaments in the continent.

REJOINDER SEES U.S. 'ATTACK' ON USSR INITIATIVE

LD120910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[B. Kotov "Rejoinder": "The Music Did Not Play for Long..."]

[Text] A few days ago the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST sarcastically noted: "The U.S. Administration, in reply to the USSR's proposals, has to race in order to mark time." Really, the "Reagan team" has lately been making every effort to lessen in the eyes of the world public the attractive force of the Soviet peace initiatives, specifically the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

These were the "marathon tour" of West European capital cities by U.S. Vice President Bush, the U.S. President's notorious message "to the peoples of Europe", and many other demagogic propaganda tricks. Some people in the West even discerned in them "U.S. readiness for a compromise with the Russians", its striving for "strick nuclear parity."

But, as they say, "music was not playing long..." On 9 February the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES printed an article "How We Count Euromissiles." Bellicose, anti-Soviet passages in that article could have been disregarded, hadn't it been for the signature of a highly-placed official in the Washington administration -- Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleberger. That article is actually a direct attack by the Department of State on the USSR's peace proposals.

Immediately turning down the "idea that British and French missiles should balance the "Soviet ones," the author yelled: "We shall not give the Russians the right...we shall disallow." What exactly is to be "disallowed?" It turns out, as Eagleberger blabbed out in militaristic fever: "Having as many nuclear weapons as there are in the arsenals of all the other (NATO - B.K.) countries."

What is this if not an undisguised U.S. claim to disruption of the world's existing strategic equillibrium, of establishment of its military superiority. Obvious is a relapse of the old imperialist sickness, chimerical calculation that outstanding international questions could be resolved "from the position of strength".

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 Second Edition carries on page 5 Kotov's "rejoinder" and here includes the following paragraph: "The inflammatory production called the "Eagleburger show" did not end there. The next act was performed on 10 February in the course of the so-called conference on "new directions in U.S. foreign policy" organized by Washington propaganda department of lies, the USIA. In an unprecedentedly brazen speech delivered there, the assistant secretary of state went so far as to "declare" the USSR an..."enemy of mankind." He again called for the establishment of a "military balance" in the world such as would mean unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. The speaker raved hysterically about the need to secure a "change in Moscow's behavior" in the international arena. Eagleburger's shameless anti-Soviet ranting, it is reported from Washington, dismayed even the specially selected audience at that gathering."]

No Washington even fails in its propagandistic "marking time." Imperialist "hawks" make Washington retreat more and more, right into the trenches of the cold war of evil memory.

WEST BLAMED FOR LACK OF PROGRESS AT ARMS TALKS

LD161107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Feb 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitality Sobolev and Viktor Levin]

[Text] Good morning, comrades. Routine meetings were held in Geneva today between the USSR and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. According to the UPI correspondent, today's meeting between the Soviet and American delegations conducting talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, which was the 60th since the start of these talks, turned out to be the briefest yet. It lasted 90 minutes. Naturally it is rather risky to draw significant conclusions from this fact. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the Geneva talks -- in accordance with what the sides had mutually agreed -- are closed and the public is not informed of their content. All the same, the relatively short duration of today's meeting can perhaps be seen as justified. What are the reasons for this view?

Here is a dispatch from Brussels. It sets out a speech to the journalists made by Richard Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs [title as heard]. He said the United States was disappointed with the Soviet Union's conduct at the Geneva talks. Enlarging on his theme further, Burt attempted to create the impression that the United States was ready to reach agreement, but that the Soviet Union's position stood in the way of this.

In order to beef up his theme, Burt said -- and I quote -- that the Soviet Union's proposal to include in the talks the British and French systems of nuclear arms should not be regarded as a serious basis for an agreement.

But, after all, the Soviet Union has never proposed anything of the kind. The highly-placed representative of the U.S. State Department -- if we are to call things by their proper names -- resorts to distortion of the facts. The well-known initiative of the Soviet Union, set out by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 21 December, spoke of the Soviet Union's readiness to agree a reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles to the level of those of Britain and France combined. After this, the Soviet Union repeatedly explained that the point is not to have the nuclear arsenals of both these countries included among the range of problems dealt with at the Geneva talks, but to take into consideration the presence of the British and French nuclear arms.

Moreover, it is also necessary to equalize the number of medium-range aircraft capable of carrying nuclear arms. Why does Burt resort to juggling the facts? This is clear from the work of NATO's consultative group in Brussels, in which Mr Burt participated.

According to dispatches from NATO Headquarters, the group discussed the old and notorious U.S. option, which envisages the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. And even though the realization that the U.S. position is unrealistic is becoming greater -- and this can be inferred from statements by some West European diplomats -- the United States stubbornly refused to change its approach. Thus it is precisely the United States of America that blocks the Geneva talks.

Incidentally, an AFP correspondent in his Washington dispatch, reports the statement by a White House spokesman, who openly admitted that the United States has no concrete plans to reach an interim solution in Geneva. Under this interim solution Western Europe implies the possibility of something between Reagan's zero option and the Soviet Union's latest proposals. At the session of the consultative group -- according to news agency reports -- there was a great deal of talk about this interim solution. However, even in this the NATO diplomats asserted that it was, allegedly, the Soviet Union and not the United States that should make new proposals.

But, after all, the Soviet Union has already made quite a few proposals that open up genuinely real possibilities for reaching accord on the principles of equality and equal security of sides. These proposals have met with an extensive and positive reaction throughout the world.

But it is not only the Geneva talks that are bogged down. There is no progress at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe. A radio listener of ours, Boris Andreyevich Zhilkin from Sredniy Raskhovets in Kursk Oblast, asks: Why have the Vienna talks yielded no results?

There, too, comrades, it is a matter of the negative position of the Western powers. Just as in the Geneva talks, the United States and its NATO partners try to make the Soviet Union agree to considerably greater reductions of arms and armed forces than they themselves are ready for. The difference is no less and no more than 150,000 soldiers. The Soviet Union does not try to win unilateral advantages for itself. It has not suggested that the United States agree to greater reductions than us. Our country favors an unswerving observance of the principle of equality and equal security of sides. As far as the path to such an agreement is concerned, we are ready to progress along our section of this path and we are going it. But, apparently the West believes it will succeed in compelling us to agree to a unilateral reduction. This will never happen.

The current situation both at the Geneva and the Vienna talks can, with full justification, be characterised as being extraordinarily complicated. All the same, the situation is not hopeless. We believe that sooner or later realistic and mutually acceptable agreements will be reached.

FALIN DERIDES U.S. VIEW OF BALANCE, EQUALITY

PM111801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin under rubric "Discussions on Topical Themes": "Regarding Balance and Equality"]

[Text] The impression is that the White House incumbent, despite his oft-expressed contempt for others' opinions, does not feel more comfortable today in the atmosphere of tension that has been increased so much by his endeavors. For a while now the U.S. President's vocabulary has been enriched by admissions of "the importance of preserving peace" and the desirability of curbing the "ruinous arms race" and even by allusions to a "readiness for the appearance of any positive changes" in Soviet-American relations. Isn't this a turnabout against the background of yesterday's threats to leave the Soviet Union on the "ash heap of history" and the self-confident promises to "exhaust" our country with excessive military spending and to force it to accept Washington's ultimatums?

Greater variety and intricacy have appeared in the reasoning that, without affecting the essence, is designed to add to the attractiveness of Reagan's "zero option" on medium-range nuclear weapons and the proposals for "radical" reductions in strategic arms. There are plenty of references to the need for balance. These alternate with decorous [svetskiye] bows toward equality. Following the U.S. lead, its allies are speaking of equality and balance and doing so to such an extent that an uninformed person might think that this is indeed what it is all about.

The West is seeking nothing but the "restoration" of balance and the "observance" of equality, claim NATO heads of state and government, ministers and staff propagandists. See how simple, fair and noble it is! There is only one thing lacking in this whole manmade idyll -- it contains not a grain of truth.

Let us take balance first. If you follow the canons of imperialist orthodoxy, the decisive disruption of balance in the world dates back to October 1917. The birth of the Soviet state upset what had been until then the customary course of life. People eager to rectify this "error" of history and to ensure that everything falls into its time-honored place and that everything "is balanced" exist to this day. They are crammed in shoulder-to-shoulder in R. Reagan's entourage. There are considerable numbers of them among the powers-that-be in London and certain other Western capitals. Some openly declare: The condition for the preservation of world peace is that the Soviet Union approve and borrow "American ideals." Those who have not forgotten getting their fingers burned are prepared to settle for less -- for exporting counterrevolution, to Poland or Cuba as a start. The most "modest" of the so-called pragmatists see an historical compromise in a new "partitioning [peredel] of the world." Let socialism remain where it is established today, and not move a step further. All the rest is the fief of capitalism, which will decide itself who gets what.

In order to mislead parliaments, parties and the public, they are inventing a kind of cocktail of balance plus correlation of forces. Two different concepts are being portrayed as two sides of the same coin. Just try to work it out.

Here is a typical example. The Soviet Union has drawn level with the United States in terms of military potential. Naturally, the correlation of forces has changed. Since it has changed in a way that is not to Washington's advantage, "balance has been disrupted" is the hasty conclusion, and vocal propaganda is started about it.

Parity exists, but balance has vanished. It seems illogical. But the point is that imperial logic corresponds only very approximately to the logic of facts. The outline of the reasoning is roughly this: Anything that is good for the United States must be good for everyone else. Hand over anything that has taken the fancy of the American monopolies or you will only have yourself to blame.

They have no invented a "big arc," which they draw from the northern tip of Norway, across the Near and Middle East, South and Southeast Asia and Japan, right to the Aleutians. They have invented it and immediately elevated it to the rank of "borders of the security" of the United States. And no one dare object -- neither those who, against their will, find themselves inside the new-found American borders nor those who remain outside them.

Where does balance come in, you ask. This is more a practical embodiment of what I think W. Lippman called the U.S. ambition to become the successor of ancient Rome and Britain. But the United States and certain of its NATO friends are not attracted by balance as such. They speak of the "balance of fear" produced by the "policy of deterrence" [ustrasheniye], to which, in the Western version, is ascribed the magical capacity of "containing" [sderzhivaniye] a potential aggressor. At the same time this policy will contain malcontents at home and will make it possible to extract from taxpayers' pockets as much money as the military-industrial complex can handle. So the more fear the better. Clearly, the more sophisticated means of warfare are, the fuller arsenals are of them, the more unpredictable the arms race is and the more apparent the "determination" not to be afraid of resorting to force is, the stronger fear will be.

The USSR and the United States "will proceed from the common conviction that in the nuclear age no basis exists for the maintenance of relations between them except peaceful coexistence." They solmenly renounced the use of force or the threat to use it, claims "to any special rights and advantages in world affairs," and the "desire for military superiority." It was not with a "balance of fear" determining an arms race, along with its insatiable thirst to surpass all and sundry, but with a clear idea of the character of one another's actions and with firm principles underpinning policy that our countries linked a peaceful future. The Soviet Union and the United States agreed on this in 1972-1979.

Compare the extracts cited from official Soviet-American documents with the arguments currently in use in the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon. "The possibility of preserving peace will be provided only by the military advantage which the United States possessed in the fifties and sixties" -- U.S. Defense Secretary G. Weinberger. The United States must ensure for itself "primacy" in the military field and "control of the airspace over the oceans, their surface and depths" -- President R. Reagan. Incidentally oceans cover more than two-thirds of the earth's surface; the United States will later the correlation of forces with the USSR "if necessary without establishing control over arms" -- the "Directive in the Defense Field for Fiscal 1984-1988." And so on and so forth. At best they add that this will be done "in the name of peace and freedom" -- as practiced in the United States, of course.

Thus, there are different kinds of balance. During the last decade Washington preached one kind of balance. It did not rule out trust and reciprocity and was based on mutual consideration of interests and the expansion of areas of cooperation. "Balance" in the present-day American interpretation allows and even presumes U.S. military superiority, the waging of nuclear wars -- both short and protracted -- the development and deployment of first strike weapons, the spread of the arms race to space and the waging of economic, technological and psychological warfare even in peacetime.

"Smart weapons" have apparently clouded the vision of certain politicians in the United States. But what are the West European NATO members' calculations in repeating the parodies of balance? What good can they expect if war planning goes beyond the framework of the Pentagon's playpens? [vydet za ramki pentagonovskikh pesochnite]

You can wish for dual or triple guarantees at somebody else's expense. You can convince yourself of the miraculous action of the NATO "dual decision." Inept fantasies divorced from reality will not bring political decisions any closer. Time will be lost to the detriment of security. The security of each and every one. As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stated perfectly unambiguously, the Soviet Union does not demand unilateral disarmament from anybody, but will not agree to unilateral disarmament itself.

Security has long been a common concern. Some people do not like this because it does not allow them to seek benefit for themselves in others' misfortunes or to build a balance for themselves essentially by negating balance for the other side. They may not like it, but they will have to come down to earth and look the facts in the face.

The American interpretation of the concept of balance largely determines the West's approach to the principle of equality. P. Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation to the talks on nuclear arms in Europe, recently advocated an "equal agreement satisfying NATO's security requirements." This appears to sound innocuous if you disregard certain factors."

The bloc's strategists would like to satisfy their security requirements by erecting a pyramid consisting of both the common and the specific individual requirements of each member. Rights -- or, more precisely, U.S. claims -- are put at the top. Next come the "independent" rights of France and Britain. The FRG's "special position" is not forgotten. And so forth. Each individual NATO member must be equal in security with the USSR. If the Soviet Armed Forces have a single soldier or a single tank more than, say, Luxembourg, equality does not exist. This is the threat that leads to the American "zero." Without departing from the real world it is possible to assert that NATO is seeking not merely ways to secure superiority. This aggressive bloc needs overwhelming superiority insuring it against all life's eventualities and making it possible, when the Pentagon finds it "expedient," to reach even the Urals.

In what respect is such a scheme felt to be attractive to the Soviet Union? It is not even promised that things will be better for us. But things will be worse if we do not agree. Please choose the lesser of the two evils.

This has always been called extortion or blackmail -- never equality. Incidentally, in the seventies the American leaders were aware of this. They acknowledged that it is not difficult to take the principle of equality to absurd lengths and turn it into its opposite. At that time the sides agreed to negotiate on the basis of equality and identical security -- that is, in strict accordance with the indivisible unity of these principles as they exist in life.

Without equality there cannot be identical security, just as without identical security there cannot be genuine equality between the sides. The sides -- not individual components thereof.

The aspiration to cancel out the positive experience of the seventies can testify to one thing alone: the lack of interest of the U.S. leaders in the success of the talks currently in progress. It must be supremely clear that the talks will not have the slightest chance while Washington seeks under the flag of equality to secure advantages for itself and wants to infringe the rights and interests of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies.

The Soviet Union's constructive initiatives and the proposals advanced by the socialist countries in the Prague declaration invite the United States and other Western states to take part in a businesslike discussion. This is how they have been interpreted throughout the world. Under growing pressure from the public Washington has promised to "study carefully" the proposals from the USSR and the fraternal countries. Where this "study" will lead and how "careful" it will be we will find out in the near future. The word is that it will be in March, after the parliamentary elections in the FRG.

UNITED STATES 'UNDERMINING' STRATEGIC STABILITY

PM112321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko: "Washington Undermines Strategic Stability"]

[Text] The strengthening of universal peace and security depends to a decisive extent on whether it will prove possible not only to preserve but also to strengthen the stability of the military-strategic situation. This means preventing the undermining of the established strategic balance in the world, securing the limitation and reduction of arsenals of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, and creating a climate of trust in relations between states. All this would lessen the fears of the possibility of aggression. These points were stressed particularly forcefully in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Declaration.

The importance of agreed actions by the USSR and the United States in this field was acknowledged when the sides agreed after the signing of the SALT II treaty that they would continue "to search for measures to strengthen strategic stability, including by limiting strategic offensive arms, which destabilize the strategic balance to the greatest extent, and also through measures to lessen the prevent the danger of a surprise attack." The Soviet Union remains loyal to this accord, and evidence of precisely this is provided by the new proposals advanced in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov's report "60 Years of the USSR." This is also confirmed by the USSR's position at the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks (START) in Geneva.

However, this cannot be said about the United States. Both the practice of American military building and the position adopted by Washington at the Geneva talks testify that the United States has set a course aimed at destabilizing the overall strategic situation. The components of this course are obvious. They include the creation of a number of strategic delivery vehicles with destabilizing qualities (warheads of great power and enhanced accuracy, providing a first strike capability). They include the attempts to destroy the balance in the strategic field established between the USSR and the United States and to obtain one-sided military advantages both through the arms race and also through one-sidedly advantageous measures in the limitation and reduction of strategic facilities. They include the rejection of radical measures to prevent the emergence of crisis situations. This course aimed at destabilization is combined with the rejection of the principle agreed by the sides of equality and identical security. All this not only intensifies the danger of nuclear catastrophe but also complicates the solution of the already difficult problems of strategic arms reduction.

The U.S. leaders verbally acknowledge that to preserve strategic stability it is important that no side has a first strike capability -- a capability precisely capable of giving rise to temptations to press the nuclear button. Here attempts are made to prove that only intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) are inherently "destabilizing" primarily because of their great accuracy. But in reality all components of strategic offensive arms are becoming comparable in terms of their combat potential. However people across the ocean obviously do not wish to take this into account. And this is no coincidence.

If the entire package of American proposals were adopted at the START talks the Soviet Union would have to dismantle over 90 percent of its ICBM's, which constitute the basis of the USSR's defense might (ICBM's account for approximately 70 percent of warheads). It is clear that this would undermine our defense capability in a decisive area -- the nuclear area. For its part the United States would also cut back its missiles, but these would be submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's), which are highly accurate, the ICBM's carrying one or three warheads each.

At the same time the United States would obtain the opportunity to even build up the number of highly accurate warheads on its ICBM's by deploying the brand new MX missiles with 10 warheads a piece (with a probable range deviation of 90 meters and a power of 600 kilotons. As a result the United States, while essentially attempting to disarm the USSR by a mere stroke of a pen at the bottom of an agreement, would simultaneously be taking yet another step -- and an extremely big step -- in the direction of acquiring a first strike capability. As we can see, Washington's declarations about the need to reduce the power of the nuclear missile potential in the name of strengthening strategic stability diverge from their actions.

But this is not enough for Washington. People there would like to leave open avenues of the strategic arms race in which the Pentagon hopes to secure a "first strike" capability and other strategic means. I am talking about Trident II SLBM's and long-range cruise missiles. From the end of the eighties it is planned to start fitting every Ohio-class nuclear submarine (and the plan is for there to be at least 10 of them by then) with 24 Trident II missiles; a missile of this kind can have an average of 10 highly accurate warheads. The arithmetic is not difficult: 1,000 warheads on MX missiles plus 2,400 on Trident II plus almost 4,000 on cruise missiles fitted to heavy bombers (and submarines and surface ships will also be fitten with them) plus almost 600 "Eurostrategic" warheads on the Pershing II's and Tomahawks makes a total of at least 8,000 brand new highly accurate warheads designed to inflict a "disarming" strike. At present, according to recent data analyzed in the U.S. Congress, there are approximately 2,500 of these. What we have here is an aspiration to increase many times over the capability of all components of the U.S. strategic forces to hit highly protected targets. That is what the "strengthening" of strategic stability American style looks like.

The calculation is based on the premise that even given parity in the number of strategic ballistic missiles the United States could "win" by acquiring qualitative advantages in hitting military targets, on obtaining an opportunity for nuclear blackmail against the Soviet Union through the threat of a "disarming" strike. All this is being done with a view to obtaining from the USSR certain political concessions and compliance with an American "code of conduct" in the international arena. At a critical moment in a deterioration in the international situation this threat could develop into a surprise first strike. These are the obvious calculations and objectives. Who cannot see that they are at variance with the very idea of strategic stability?

Washington would like to supplement qualitative advantages in the strategic field with quantitative advantages. Given the selective approach to strategic arms reduction (under the American proposal only ICBM's and SLBM's would be reduced) heavy bombers, of which the United States has several times more, would remain untouched. The correlation in terms of strategic delivery vehicles would be almost 1:1.5 and in numbers of nuclear warheads [zaryady] almost 1:3 in the U.S. favor. And if Reagan's notorious "zero option" was followed on the problem of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe the correlation for medium-range delivery vehicles would be 1:2 and for nuclear warheads 1:3 in NATO's favor.

And such a balance of forces is presented as a "restoration of the balance" in the interests of strengthening strategic stability! Even in the West sober-minded observers call this approach a mockery of political and military logic, a mockery of common sense. Especially since the forward-based nuclear facilities which the United States has at its disposal and which are deployed in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the USSR and its allies are of strategic significance for the USSR and have a direct bearing on the strategic balance between the sides. We have here a single U.S. approach to the problem of reducing nuclear arms in two decisive fields. There is a single objective, too -- acquiring American nuclear superiority. But the idea of superiority is incompatible with the idea of strategic stability.

True strategic stability is inconceivable without the implementation of measures to reduce and avert the danger of a surprise attack, an improvement in the political climate and the consolidation of confidence-building measures in the military field. Nobody can guarantee that, given a complex international situation and the hegemonist foreign policy course of the proponents of the position of strength policy, crisis situations will never emerge. Measures must be agreed in advance to ensure that no such situation turns into an armed conflict.

It is difficult to exaggerate the USSR's contribution to strengthening stability expressed in the adoption of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace would have a very favorable impact on stability and the future development of international events. Such an initiative, as is known, has been advanced by the Warsaw Pact states.

But what does the United States propose in the field of strengthening confidence-building measures? Prior notification of ballistic missile launches. But surely that is not enough? The United States has rejected the package of Soviet proposals which would have been sealed within the framework of an eventual START agreement: A ban on flights by heavy bombers and sailings by aircraft carriers belonging to one side in agreed zones adjacent to the other side's territory; prior reciprocal notification of mass takeoffs by heavy bombers and forward-based aircraft; the establishment for missile-carrying submarines of zones in which antisubmarine activity by the other side would be banned. All this would rule out to a significant extent and in an effective manner the causes of the emergence of dangerous crisis situations.

The refusal to discuss these proposals testifies to one thing: Washington does not want not only to strengthen but even to preserve the stability of the strategic situation. "It is necessary to have the capability to use military might," states U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies stand firmly for the consolidation of the stability of the strategic situation in both its global and regional aspects and a radical solution to problems arising in this connection by negotiation. A solution to the question of nuclear weapons cannot be found on terms which would disrupt strategic stability and give one-sided advantages to the United States and NATO to the detriment of the socialist countries' security interests.

The USSR does not seek strategic superiority but it will not allow the other side to acquire it. The principle of equality and identical security lies at the basis of its approach both to the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and to the strengthening of strategic stability, which is in keeping with the sides' interests and the interests of international security as a whole.

Stability or the destabilization of the strategic situation? What can the world expect in the near future? The answer to these questions does not depend on the Soviet Union alone. It also depends on the United States. On its readiness to stop spinning the flywheel of the strategic and "Eurostrategic" nuclear arms race and its capacity to ultimately realize that it is impossible to speak to the Soviet Union from a position of strength. On whether Washington can see not only the military but also the political aspect to strategic stability: the need to abandon preaching enmity and hatred and propagandizing nuclear war and the need to return to calm, correct relations between the USSR and the United States, which would strengthen international security as a whole.

DADYANTS EXAMINES WESTERN 'MYTHS' ON EUROMISSILES

PM141627 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by G. Dadyants: "Truth and Lies About 'Euromissiles'"]

[Text] The editor of the West German weekly paper DIE ZEIT, Joseph Joffe, is currently working in Washington -- at the Woodrow Wilson International Center, Institute of Social and International Problems. Obviously wishing to do his hospitable hosts a good turn, he wrote an article for THE NEW YORK TIMES which he would scarcely have dared to published in his own paper in the present situation.

The article was called "Myths About Euromissiles" and was concerned with the problem of deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The editor of DIE ZEIT is bound to know, of course, the size of the movement against the U.S. missiles on the European Continent. This question is the subject of the main political arguments in Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark. It has become a very sore question for the FRG, where the bulk of the U.S. missiles are to be deployed and where the protest campaign now embraces all strata of the population without exception and has become the center of the election struggle.

Yet Mr Joffe comes out with the ingenuous question: "Is America really trying to force cruise and Pershing II missiles on the Europeans?" In his view it is a "myth propagated by those West Europeans who oppose the implementation of the plans elaborated by NATO for deploying medium-range missiles in Europe."

The West German editor is particularly concerned about the fact that the position of the West Europeans who oppose the U.S. missiles and also some fellow-thinkers in the United States is compatible with the proposals put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov -- reduce the number of Soviet medium-range missiles to the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France and thereby dispose of the question of deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the territories of the West European countries.

In what way can Mr Joffe help the Pentagon in these conditions?

First of all he is trying to analyze the nature of what he calls "myths about Euromissiles." It is not the Americans, he insists, who are imposing their missiles on Western Europe, it is Western Europe which is imploring to be "saved" from the Russians with the aid of U.S. missiles! "No other political initiative by the North Atlantic alliance," the DIE ZEIT editor maintains, "was more democratically and comprehensively debated than the decision taken in Brussels in December 1979 to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe beginning in December 1983 if the arms control talks with the Soviet Union fail to bear fruit."

That is the first "myth about Euromissiles," or rather the first lie about them. For everyone remembers how the Americans twisted their NATO partners' arms in December 1979 trying to impose their Pershing and cruise missiles on them. Furthermore, they blatantly deceived the allies by linking the so-called NATO "dual decision," which was taken at that time, to the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty which, as is known, they did not ratify. Give Mr Joffe his head and he will even go so far as to say that the Pershing and cruise missiles were invented in Western Europe and that it is West European firms, not the U.S. military industrial complex which are interested in their production!

Having completed the "exposure" of one "myth" -- concerning the U.S. origin of the Perishing and cruise missiles -- the editor of DIE ZEIT takes up the second. It is not true, he declares, that the West wants to pose a threat to the Soviet Union by deploying the new missiles.

According to him, there are two "very solid" reasons for this. In the first place, the West, back in the late seventies, arrived at the "perfectly correct conclusion" that "appeals to reason will not make the Kremlin" abandon its mighty nuclear potential. Second, since nothing is given away for free in international affairs, the West, if it were to start talks with the USSR "emptyhanded," would be at the negotiating table "in the role of supplicant." "The talks themselves," Mr Joffe sighs, "would become a totally meaningless formality unless the West were to display its readiness to match the USSR's potential with its own forces."

This "myth" contains two lies. First, both at the end of the seventies and at the present time there existed and exists an approximate balance of forces between the NATO countries and the USSR. In fact, "the Kremlin's mighty nuclear potential" is opposed by the equally mighty military potential of the forces of the United States and the other NATO nuclear powers. Second, the prospect of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe is by no means a stimulus to the Geneva talks; in fact, it puts a brake on them. After the talks had been marking time for a whole year through the fault of the United States, even Western observers were asking the very reasonable question: Are they not simply a cover for "arms upgrading" as far as the U.S. side is concerned." What could be easier than to blame the Soviet Union for the "failure" of the talks in order then to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe?

But even that is not the final lie concerning "Euromissiles."

There remains the "third myth," and the third lie, of course, about the role of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the so-called "deterrent policy," as the West calls the problem of "defense" against the mythical "Soviet threat." "The only means to deter nuclear armaments are nuclear weapons," we read in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Perhaps NATO has not enough nuclear weapons to defend Europe? No, the article's author admits, "NATO has a vast quantity of nuclear weapons systems," but, apparently, "not the ones it needs." Which then does it need? Those which are "capable of striking very deep."

Evidently without being aware of it, Mr Joffe is exposing the Pentagon's biggest lie of all -- concerning the "defensive" nature of the new U.S. missiles, a lie which becomes particularly obvious in the light of U.S. officials' arguments on the possibility of "limited," "protracted" and other varieties of nuclear war in Europe.

The truth is that the so-called "Euromissiles" are not weapons of defense, but weapons of offense, an addition to the U.S. strategic nuclear potential, pushed up "into forward positions" -- closer to the Soviet Union's territory.

For some reason THE NEW YORK TIMES article omits to mention another myth about Euromissiles -- that their alleged purpose is to strengthen the West European countries' security. It omits to mention it, of course, because it is quite clear enough what kind of "security," safeguarded with the aid of nuclear weapons capable of reaching the Soviet Union, this is. In fact, each Pershing II or cruise missile is not only a threat to the USSR, it is at the same time a target for a retaliatory strike by Soviet missiles.

The truth is that the new U.S. missiles bring the West European countries the threat of nuclear destruction, not security.

At the end of his article the West German editor working on probation in the United States urged public opinion in the United States and Western Europe to defend "Western democracy" against "attacks by a handful of radicals" and not allow "small West European states" to become determined to prevent the deployment of "Euromissiles" at all costs. These appeals sound rather pitiful against the background of the general mass movement against the U.S. missiles. It is easy to defend the NATO "dual decision" when you are sitting in the Woodrow Wilson International Center, Institute of Social and International Problems in Washington, but much more difficult to defend it on the streets of Hamburg, Amsterdam or Copenhagen.

Perhaps, by his NEW YORK TIMES article Mr Joffe will not so much assist the Pentagon as once again make the West European and U.S. public ponder the dangerous consequences of NATO "arms upgrading" and also the real alternative to this arms upgrading which is offered by the new Soviet proposals put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his "60 Years of the USSR" report and confirmed in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague declaration.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU141325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 7

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to an unspecified APN military commentator: "The United States Is Blocking Progress in Negotiations" -- place and date of interview not given]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb (CTK) -- In connection with the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, the Soviet expert on military-political affairs, granted an interview to an APN military commentator.

[Question] There is a great deal of talk in the West about the "unacceptability" of the Soviet proposal to include British and French nuclear weapons in NATO's nuclear potential. In an interview for DIE WELT, Joseph Luns claimed that "the French and British nuclear weapons do not belong to NATO," that they "serve national objectives" and that they "cannot be taken into consideration." How would you respond to such arguments?

[Answer] All these so-called arguments are, to put it mildly, not serious. The question of classifying nuclear weapons belonging to Great Britain and France is now, in light of their quantitative and qualitative changes, on a different plane than it was 5 or 10 years ago. Considering their deployment and designation, they are typical intermediate-range weapons.

From the military viewpoint, they represent very important nuclear forces. The two countries own between them some 260 missiles and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. When we take into account the number of warheads, then the 162 British and French missiles alone can simultaneously deliver more than 350 and in a few years up to 600 nuclear changes. They are capable of hitting targets as far as the Urals.

It goes without saying that this fact cannot be ignored. The Soviet Union has declared more than once at the highest level that it does not ask that the nuclear weapons of Great Britain and France be made the subject of negotiations. And, naturally, the Soviet Union does not demand their reduction. We merely demand that the American side take them into account in the overall numbers, in NATO's total balance sheet.

Is this, perhaps, not a just viewpoint? Undoubtedly, it is. After all, it makes no difference to the Soviet Union to whom the respective nuclear weapons belong. The British and French nuclear weapons are part and parcel of NATO's military potential and, as the Americans themselves say, they are designed to complement the U.S. forward-based nuclear devices.

As far as Joseph Luns' statements are concerned, they miss the target. As a matter of fact, Luns does not conduct his polemics with us but with the British conservative government. The British "white paper" on defense explicitly states that the British nuclear forces "are capable of causing the Soviet Union such damage that the Soviet leadership must take them into consideration." We do take them into consideration, not only during negotiations but also in other conditions.

[Question] In the same interview Joseph Luns declared that the British and French nuclear weapons are allegedly considered in the SALT I agreement. In an interview for DER SPIEGEL magazine, FRG Minister of Defense Manfred Woerner said the same thing. What can you say about this question -- do the SALT I or SALT II agreements take into consideration the nuclear devices of Great Britain and France?

[Answer] Neither the SALT I nor the SALT II agreements take into consideration the devices belonging to Great Britain and France. Joseph Luns' declaration is a piece of pure disintegration.

[Question] The Western press reported that the main issue at the Geneva negotiations is allegedly the controversy over "how to more advantageously exchange the American Pershing II missiles for the Soviet SS-20 missiles." What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] As is known, the Geneva negotiations are confidential. Which controversy is being discussed right now is unknown. However, the fundamental problem can and must be clarified. The Pershing II missiles and the missiles with a flat trajectory are not a subject of the current Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. We are negotiating over those intermediate-range nuclear devices that are currently in Europe. The talks concern the already existing balance of forces in this area and the need to reduce it to the lowest possible level. The deployment of an additional almost 600 American missiles would significantly upset this balance in favor of the United States, on both the strategic and regional scales. In this event, the threat of war in Europe would be markedly increased.

To be brief: The deployment of Pershing II missiles and of the missiles with a flat trajectory would change the situation completely. In order to achieve success at the Geneva talks, it is necessary to prevent the very posing of this question. It is necessary to prevent the U.S. and NATO attempts to change the correlation of forces and gain military supremacy. It is necessary that the leading Western representatives show the political will to deal with the issue of the main line [otazka hlavni linie]. Equality and equal security constitute the basis for solving the problems.

[Question] How do you assess the two sides' present positions at the negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe?

[Answer] The USSR's proposals are absolutely clear. The Soviet Union declared that it is willing to renounce, on the basis of reciprocity, all types of nuclear weapons, both intermediate and tactical. The United States has not responded to this proposal. The Soviet Union proposed another variant -- to reduce the number of carriers of intermediate-range nuclear weapons to 300 units, that is, to one-third. The United States has not taken up this proposal. Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has now declared that the Soviet Union is willing to accede to retaining in Europe only as many missiles as are owned by Great Britain and France -- and not even one more. As far as carrier aircraft are concerned, we are in favor of complete equality at a considerably lower level than now. This just and honest proposal is aimed at increasing the security of both sides. It does not demand any unilateral disaramament, does not seek military supremacy and is at the same time, under present conditions, the most radical of all possible solutions.

Everyone must realize that the American side is fully to blame that no progress has been achieved at the negotiations. The United States continues to stick to the "zero option." It strives to prove that the Soviet side has roughly 1,000 intermediate-range nuclear devices while the United States and NATO have allegedly none at all. That is why, allegedly, the Soviet Union must remove all its intermediate-range missiles; if it does not, the United States will deploy an additional 572 missiles in Western Europe.

It is thus a demand, in the nature of an ultimatum, for the USSR's unilateral disarmament. And what about the American forward-based nuclear devices and the nuclear devices of Great Britain and France, which together represent some 1,000 units? The Americans categorically refuse to negotiate on this. Their objective is clear -- to upset the existing approximate balance of forces and to gain military supremacy.

The United States knows well that its "zero option" is not realistic. It needs it to be able to prepare, under the cloak of negotiations, the deployment of its new missiles in Europe. To justify its "zero," the United States is now coming up with a lot of phony arguments. The Soviet Union is allegedly building on GDR territory arsenals of chemical and nuclear weapons; it is allegedly increasing the number of its nuclear weapons; it has allegedly carried out a test of SS-20 missiles with a range of 8,000 km.

None of this is true. The misinformation spread by the United States has a single purpose -- to try to prove the need for a "military augmentation" [dozbrojeni] of Western Europe. During the new round of the Geneva negotiations, which opened on 27 January, the American side will apparently continue to pursue the tactics of "constructive inactivity" and to avoid the solution of fundamental issues.

The year 1983 is a period of the greatest importance at the Geneva negotiations. Above all, the West must decide whether it is interested in reaching an agreement. As regards the "missile issue," which the West regards as the most important one, the USSR proposed the lowest possible level while observing the principle of equality and equal security. So far, the United States has given no clear answer to the specific Soviet proposals. Therefore, it is now Washington's turn.

BEGLOV CONTRASTS U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR ARMS STANCES

AU111225 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 9 Feb 83 p 2

[APN commentator Spartak Beglov: "We are witnesses to two offensives"]

[Text] With the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations on strategic nuclear arms in Geneva, the intentions of the West and the East in this field are, so to speak, under the magnifying glass of public opinion.

Opinion polls reveal that people find it hard to take Washington's declarations as being seriously "interested in disarmament," since the real situation shows just the opposite.

The U.S. Administration has invested its entire political capital in the "5-year plan of rearmament" with the record sum of $1.6 trillion. It openly preaches its belief in a "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war. Washington moves toward preparing these wars and turns its back on the doctrine of stopping the threat of nuclear war. The gentlemen in the White House count on bringing in new arms systems (Pershing II's and Trident II's) by the backdoor in order to equip themselves with nuclear first-strike weapons. They refuse to accept the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms and make it understood that they prefer confrontation to dialogue.

Today more and more people in the West identify themselves with the important arguments that confirm the truth and the seriousness of the intentions of the Soviet Union. That is no wonder.

The Soviet Union waives the first use of nuclear arms. It condemns any thought of "victory in a nuclear war." What is more, it considers such thoughts to be madness. The USSR rejects the doctrine of limited nuclear war as a provocation which inevitably would result in a nuclear catastrophe. Therefore, together with its allies in the Warsaw Pact, it proposed to conclude an agreement on the nonuse of military force with NATO and made the argument of the "defenselessness of the West vis-a-vis the East in case of nuclear disarmament" immaterial. The Soviet Union declared a unilateral freeze on nuclear arms in the European region. It declared itself ready to reduce the number of its missiles in Europe to the level of the English and French arsenals and reduce at the same time the air-based nuclear arms delivery vehicles in Europe in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

In this way we are witnesses of two offensives which run in opposite directions. On the one side, there is the nuclear forward strategy of the United States, to which all of Washington's maneuvers in the diplomatic arena are subordinated, and on the other, the peace offensive of the Soviet Union which aims at creating real prospects for joint decisions, for a limitation and a decrease in nuclear arsenals.

This chance must not be missed. This is the nature of the change in 1983.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HAILS USSR QUEST FOR PEACE

PM142243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Cause of Peace Is in the People's Hands"]

[Text] The peoples' demand that new U.S. nuclear missiles should not be allowed to be deployed in Europe, that nuclear arsenals be frozen, that their radical reduction should be embarked upon, and that the matter of limiting and reducing armanents and armed forces should begin moving again, is ringing out increasingly loudly over the planet. Millions of people are conscious of the imperative demand of the times: that the instigators of war be resolutely rebuffed. The present year -- 1983 -- is especially important in this context.

Despite warnings from the socialist states and protests from the peoples, the Washington administration intends to commence, as of the end of this year, the deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. At the same time new lethal types of weapons are being stockpiled in the arsenals of the United States itself, year after year the U.S. military budget is increasing, the framework of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is expanding and the tentacle of the Pentagon military is stretching out to countries and regions located many thousands of kilometers from the United States. The U.S. ruling circles are in fact blocking negotiations which can and should have led to ending the arms race. An attempt is being made to replace honest international cooperation, which the socialist countries have consistently advocated, with a political game.

Whipping up an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty, imperialism's propaganda machine is seeking to impress upon the peoples the perfidious idea that war is inevitable. That is not so there is a large gap between the desire of the imperialist adventurists to kindle the flames of war and their real potential. The cause of peace is being upheld by powerful forces which are capable of turning the development of events in the international arena in the direction of detente and of the preservation and consolidation of world peace. It is not the supporters of a policy of confrontation who determine the course of international development these days. The correlation of forces in the world today is completely different from how the imperialist aggressors would like it to be. Peace-loving states and peoples possess sufficient strength and opportunities to surmount the present dangerous stage in international relations.

As was noted in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states," the determination of the peoples and of all progressive and peace-loving forces to put and end to the policy of force and confrontation and to ensure that peace is preserved, that international security is consolidated, and that the principles of respect from national independence and sovereignty, inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force or of the threat of force, equality and the right of the peoples to determine their own fate and other generally accepted principles take root in interstate relations, is being manifested increasingly persistently and firmly as a counterbalance to the dangerous development of events.

The main buttress of peace on earth is the Soviet Union and its allies. Loyal to the Leninist policy of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state are fully determined to proceed step by step toward the consolidation of European security and toward the improvement of the international atmosphere. The new peace initiatives of the land of the Soviets have received universal acknowledgement by the peoples.

The Soviet Union proposes not having in the zone of Europe [predlagayet voobshche ne imet v zone yevropy] any nuclear weapons at all -- neither medium-range nor tactical. The USSR is also ready for the kind of solution whereby our country would have no more missiles than the NATO side already possesses at the present time in Europe. The Soviet Union is in favor of complete equality both in terms of missiles and aircraft and, moreover, it is in favor of equality at an incomparably lower level than now.

The Warsaw Pact member-states, having supported the USSR's proposal, drew up at their Prague meeting a detailed and specific program in the sphere of ending the arms race. This program now lies before the NATO countries' governments, and the peoples are right to demand that they treat with the utmost seriousness the initiatives of the socialist countries which open up a real opportunity for improving the international situation.

Socialism's peaceful diplomatic offensive blends in with the peoples' antiwar, anti-missile movement. The contemporary generations can see and they know that history has placed upon them a great responsibility for the destiny of peace and for the destiny of human civilization. And awareness of this is embodied in the actions aimed at curbing imperialism's aggressive circles. A wave of demonstrations, peace marches and other mass actions against the threat of war is rolling across countries and continents the desire for peace is engendering ever new forms of popular movements. These include petitions, which have already been signed by hundreds of millions of people, demanding the ending of the nuclear arms race, resistence to the creation of sites for U.S. missiles in Western Europe, demands for a freeze on nuclear weapons, the movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones and many other concrete actions for the benefit of peace.

The Soviet people are invariably in the front ranks of the defenders of peace. Educated by the Communist Party in a spirit of devotion to the Leninist traditions of the struggle for peace, Soviet people are doing everything in close unity with all the peace-loving forces of the planet to purge from the international horizon the storm clouds of the danger of war. We have sufficient strength to counter imperialism's military threat. At the same time the working people of the Soviet Union know that the prime prerequisite for this is the maintenance of the Soviet state's economic and military might at the necessary level.

"It is not difficult to realize that the greater our successes, the stronger our economy and the better the state of affairs in the national economy, so the firmer will our international position be, and the stronger peace on earth will be too," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at a meeting with machine builders of Moscow.

Closely rallied around Lenin's party, the Soviet people will continue to do everything to ensure that our socialist motherland may remain in the vanguard of the great army of fighters for lasting peace on earth.

WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS REPORTED UNDERWAY IN CSSR

NC152007 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Prague, Feb 15 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact winter manoeuvres are being carried out in north-west Czechoslavokia close to the East German border, Western experts said here today.

Contingents from Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Hungary are reportedly taking part. The exercises have not been officially announced, which suggests that they involve fewer than 25,000 men.

The Helsinki agreements stipulate that exercises involving troops above this figure should be announced.

The official Czech News Agency yesterday reported a meeting here between President Gustav Husak and Commander-in-Chief of Warsaw Pact Forces Marshal Kulikov, who took charge of winter manoeuvres here last January, which were then officially announced.

REAGAN STATEMENT AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTED

LD151546 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States came forward with an assumedly optimistic statement in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce about the "coming economic recovery" in the country. He referred to official obviously falsified data as to a reduction in unemployment in January this year by 0.6 percent. In actual fact the "reduction" occured only on paper. According to the data of the Department of Labour, the number of work places did not increase in January. The precentage of the Americans employed did not grow either. How the Reagan administration managed to "reduce" unemployment? Simply by including with one stroke of the pen the entire personnel of the Armed Forces in the number of the employed from January and by calculating the percentage of jobless from this "increased" number of the employed.

The radiant stock optimism of the White House is not shared by prominent U.S. specialists. According to an opinion poll taken at a request of the business circles' organization "conference board," a majority of experts in the world of business do not expect some substantial changes in the country's economy for the better in the near future. Judging by press reports, businessmen have not been obviously satisfied with Reagan's speech in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The Reagan administration's measures in the economic field to lower taxes and budget expenditures for domestic needs with a simultaenous sharp increase in predominantly military appropriations have resulted in the growth of the budget deficit and in the overstrain of the entire financial system of the USA. Even according to government forecasts, the budget deficit in the current financial year will reach a colossal sum of 208,000 million dollars.

That the depression keeps on is also evidenced by the fact that more than 30 percent of production facilities in the country's industry operate below their capacity. The redistribution of gross national product by the administration in the interests of some military-industrial groups has resulted in growing disproportions in regional, sectoral and national economic development. The Pentagon's orders are placed mainly in the country's western and southern states. They receive more than 80 percent of orders including Reagan's "native" state -- California -- which accounts for 32 percent of the orders. At the same time, in 1982 alone, seven biggest states of America's north east and middle west paid 20,000 million dollars as taxes more than they gained profits from the filling of military orders.

The business circles are worried by the gloomy economic prospects. It should be noted that the government spokesmen who radiate optimism in public are more frank privately. The French newspaper LE MONDE quotes such pronouncement by one of the leading figures of the White House who has said that prayer is the main means for economic recovery and that a chapel is now being set up behind the Oval Office in the White House.

In a word, there is every indication that even people in the White House do not believe very much in the power of the bankrupt "Reaganomics".

TANIN ASSESSES BUSH TRIP TO WEST EUROPE

DW151325 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Viktor Tanin commentary]

[Text] Vice President Bush's trip to West Europe was described in the United States as a rescue mission. This not without reason because it was aimed at dampening the annoyance of the West Europeans.

This annoyance has been triggered by Washington's intention to turn the territories of the countries allied with it into launching pads of new U.S. nuclear missiles, a new (?generation) of first strike weapons. Another goal pursued by this trip was the attempt to neutralize the effect of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the minds and hearts of the people. These proposals are known to be aimed at the solution of the most urgent problem of the present, the prevention of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe in Europe and the world.

The efforts of the high-ranking U.S. respresentative must be duly assessed. Bush did not spare his vocal chords nor was he stingy with verbal colors in propagating Washington's alleged love of peace as well as in defaming the Soviet Union. In his numerous speeches the U.S. vice president pleaded for the so-called zero option that the American (?conductors) at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe continue to maintain. Bush assured his audience that while imposing this solution the United States would liquidate an entire class of weapons and bring about a general ban on specially destabilizing systems. (?Bush) added that the United States and other NATO states did not have any medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

It is hard to say for whom such lies were intended. It is generally known that the United States has forward-based weapons deployed in the immedite vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies. Great Britain and France also possess nuclear missiles which cannot at all be assessed as tactical weapons, because their range varies from 1,000 to 4,500 km. They can (?hit) targets on Soviet territory to the Urals.

The West claims that the missile forces of these countries cannot be included in the overall balance of NATO's medium-range weapons because they are controlled by the national commands. However, there is no irrefutable argument. American commentator Tom Wicker has said that the West has always also relied on Great Britain's and France's independent nuclear forces. By the way, this is not only admitted by the Western press.

U.S. General Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, involuntarily contradicted statements of official Washington when he recently said that he rejected the inclusion of the British and French missiles at the Geneva negotiations. Why? Well, he admitted, these missiles were very helpful for him. That's a very frank statement. Viewed in this light, what is left of Mr Bush's assertion that the United States intended to dismantle an entire class of weapons?

Washington [word indistinct] that these weapons will be scrapped, however, only by the Soviet Union. Reagan's zero option is aimed at the unilateral dismantling of all the Soviet medium-range missiles, whereas the United States and its NATO allies are allowed to retain all their nuclear missiles of this class. It is clear that the Soviet Union will never accept such a unilateral disarmament.

Why did President Reagan in his letter to the Europeans which Bush read in West Berlin very ceremoniously reiterate his allegiance to the zero solution? This can only be explained by the fact that the United States does not strive for a mutually acceptable agreement with the Soviet Union and thus deliberately dooms the Geneva negotiations to failure. Something else must also be stressed. While Bush exuberantly praised the United States' love of peace, he repeatedly made dishonest statements. He claimed, for instance, the United States on its own initiative had actually implemented a nuclear arms freeze in the course of 10 years.

Let's view the real facts. In the seventies the U.S. Armed Forces on an average received three new nuclear explosives [kernladungen] every day. While the U.S. strategic systems were able to deliver more than 2,000 warheads to their targets in 1960. they possessed more than 15,000 in the early eighties. This and many other things are called by Bush a nuclear arms freeze. Therefore, the facts which constitute Washington's policy are all the worse for the United States.

It is clear what Bush's propagandistic smokescreen is aimed at. It is aimed at deploying in West Europe at any cost Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles. There are naturally forces in West Europe who are ready for the sake of their senior partner to tighten the rope of NATO's so-called counterarmament around their countries' neck. However, millions of West Europeans reject that. They want to live and do not want the Damocles sword of a nuclear catastrophe to hang over their heads.

It is typical that during Bush's tour the deputies of the Danish parliament by majority vote approved of the resolution which makes the government's course against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe legally binding. The wave of protests in Europe is rising. The nations expect the United States to finally discontinue making empty statements in the way Bush did and to resume realistic negotiations with the Soviet Union so as to achieve results useful for all sides and to ensure lasting peace in Europe.

MAGAZINE DISCLOSES U.S. 'NUCLEAR ATTACK' PLANS

LD142347 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 14 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The United States was planning nuclear attacks not only on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe but also on Western European allies of the United States and neutral countries both in Europe and the Middle East. This follows from the documents dating to the 1960s when the United States was hastily making plans for a global nuclear war. The documents have been published by the magazine COUNTERSPY.

An official Air Force document worked out in the 1960s lists more than 2,800 targets against which the U.S. Air Force was preparing to use nuclear weapons in case of war. Weapons with different yields ranging from 2.5 kilotons to 1.4 megatons (the equivalent of 140 bombs dropped on Hiroshima) were intended for different targets.

47 targets were chosen in West Germany. 93 atomic bombs were to be dropped on them. 20 targets were chosen in Finalnd, including the Helsinki airport, the cities of Turku and Tampere. There were more than ten targets in Austria, including, Vienna, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck, Gratz and Linz. There were several targets in Yugoslavia, including two in Belgrade. It was also planned to deal a number of nuclear strikes at targets in Syria, Egypt, Iraq and Iran. COUNTERSPY writes that, in the opinion of experts from the international institute of strategic studies, the list of the targets has not been changed, it has only been expanded to include new ones.

The 100-6 plan of operations dated June 15, 1964 provided for two options of a pre-emptive attack of NATO forces on socialist countries planned in response to a direct strategic warning of an impending attack of the Soviet bloc on the United States or its allies.

The 10-1 plan went even farther. Specifically it provided for the use of nonconventional military forces for carrying out operations in West European countries in case of their invasion by the Warsaw Treaty troops. Those forces which were to act under the guidance of the U.S. CIA were to use nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The magazine recalls that back in the early 1950s the CIA set up a terrorist organisation in West Germany numbering more than 1,000 men. In case of imminent enemy attack it was to liquidate prominent West German Social Democrats and Communists. A majority of the members of that terrorist organisation used to be either members of the National Socialist Party or SS officers.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTATOR BOVIN ARRIVES IN BEIJING

HK110935 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 p 4

[HSIN WAN PAO correspondent in Beijing: "IZVESTIYA Commentator Bovin Arrives in Bejing 10 February"]

[Text] TASS reporters in Beijing reveal that Bovin, commentator of IZVESTIYA of the Soviet Union, arrived in Beijing yesterday. This is the first time since the 1960's that a representative figure of Soviet news circles has come to China.

Bovin is an authoritative Soviet commentator who is close to the Soviet upper circles. What he says and writes very often represents official Soviet policies. He always expresses his views on international issues in IZVESTIYA and the central television studio. Of the commentaries which he has recently made, the one which aroused people's attention was the one made on 6 February in the weekly program "International Panorama" in which he commented on Shultz' visit to China.

It is reported that Bovin came to China as a guest of the Soviet ambassador to China. His activities will probably be arranged by China's association of news workers.

COMMENTARY ON NORMALIZATION OF PRC RELATIONS

OW160543 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 14 Feb 83

[(Mitin) Commentary on 33d anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, which falls on 14 February]

[Text] Let us think for a moment: What did these words -- friendship, alliance and mutual assistance -- mean to China as far as the Soviet Union was concerned? It meant the several hundred Soviet-aid economic projects with the most up-to-date Soviet equipment, scores of high-ranking Chinese workers trained by Soviet experts and the more than 200,000 sets of technical documents, valued at several billion U.S. dollars, which the Soviet Union turned over to China gratis. It should be noted that all this was provided to the Chinese people at a most difficult time. The confidence and the sense of security in the hearts of the Chinese people provided by the Soviet-Chinese treaty could not be expressed in terms of figures.

Relying on the support of Soviet friends, the Chinese people boldly met the challenge of U.S. imperialism. The Chiang Kai-Shek elements, who once attempted to control the skies over China by relying on the United States, were frustrated by the Soviet Aviation Division, which went to help China in the early 1950's at the request of the Chinese Government. This was also true in 1958, during the critical moment of the notorious Taiwan Straits crisis. As a result, the United States had no choice but to put aside its plan of launching nuclear strikes at major areas in China. In strict adherence with the provisions of the Soviet-Chinese treaty, the Soviet Government solemnly declared, at that time, that an attack on China would be looked upon as an attack on the Soviet Union.

Respected listeners: You can see that all this is a thing of the past as, regrettably, the Soviet-Chinese treaty is no longer in effect. But the facts cited above prove that good-neighborly cooperation between the Soviet Union and China in principle is completely possible and is fully compatible with the Chinese people's interests.

Looking back into the past, we must think about the future. The Chinese people are still facing important and complicated tasks calling for the overcoming of economic and technical backwardness and the raising of the people's welfare. In this regard, I think, and most of you will agree with me, that the Chinese people are more than willing to cooperate, on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit and equality, with countries which can help them solve these important issues. In this case, won't normalization of relations with our country help China attain this objective?

Many foreign observers, including those in Southeast Asian countries, have made favorable comments on the political consequence brought about by the improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. Indonesian Vice President Malik said during the new year: We have no reason to worry about the Soviet Union and China getting closer. He emphasized that a dialogue between the Soviet Union and China would lead to an easing of tension throughout the world. Filipino President Marcos also held the same views. He said in his book: Southeast Asia in the Year 2000 that a mutual understanding reached between the Soviet Union and China would be compatible with the interests of the developing countries. But, some influential forces are attempting to obstruct the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN pointed out: To the Western leaders, even the idea that relations between the Soviet Union and China would eventually ease tension would be a dreadful one.

In general, normal relations between two neighboring countries -- the Soviet Union and China -- are generally natural relations. But why are they so dreaded by the West? As we see it, they are not interested in the relaxation of world tension. Some people have been employing all kinds of tricks to stir up trouble in order to fish in troubled waters. But, to the Chinese people themselves, our own people, the people of Southeast Asian countries and all peace-loving countries, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations has long become a ripening necessity.

Sound-minded and farsighted people, therefore, welcomed the new and hopeful factors appearing recently in Soviet-Chinese relations. Last autumn, representatives of the two countries held talks in Beijing, and these talks will be continued in Moscow. The Soviet side has put forward many concrete proposals. The Soviet people believe that relations with China must be based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits, without involving the interests of a third party. CPSU General Secretary Andropov said recently: The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely hope to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries, with both sides sincerely expressing respect for each other's legitimate interests and sharing common concern about the interests of socialism and peace. In view of this, we should help find a correct solution in areas where the necessary trust and mutual understanding have not yet been established for various reasons. Andropov emphasized: This also involves our great neighbor, the PRC.

CPC COMMISSION DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

PM141403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb -- The Chinese press has published a report on the second plenary sesion of the CPC Central Commission on the verification of discipline which has ended here.

The session was addressed by the commission's second secretary, Huang Kecheng, and other commission leaders. Their speeches emphasized the demand on all CPC members to improve the style of the party's work.

In an editorial devoted to the commission's work RENMIN RIBAO appeals to CPC organs responsible for the verification of discipline to actively join in the implementation of reforms in the party and country. Many party members and cadre workers have still not rid themselves of erroneous "leftist" ideological influence or corrupting bourgeois influence, the newspaper writes, calling for all erroneous statements and actions impeding reforms to be resolutely halted."

USSR WRITERS PAY TRIBUTE TO CHINESE COLLEAGUE

PM151303 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 9 February 1983 publishes on page 9 the following message to the Chinese Writers' Union from the USSR Writers' Union Board Secretariat:

"Chines Writers' Union, Beijing, PRC.

"Esteemed friends:

"The radio has brought us sad news -- the well-known poet Emi Xiao, our long-standing friend and colleague, has died.

"He spent many years of his life in the Soviet Union. With us Emi Xiao continued his poetic creation in Moscow, creating fine poems about his motherland, the Chinese people and their tireless struggle for freedom and social emancipation.

"Emi Xiao and his poetry invariably enjoyed popularity and love among his Soviet readers.

"Please accept our deep condolences;

"The USSR Writers' Union Board Secretariat."

Beneath the message is published a 400-word assessment by L. Eydlin of the life and work of the poet Xiao San (known as Emi Xiao in the USSR).

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 10 February 1983 publishes on page 7 a 1,000-word article by doctor of philological sciences Professor V. Sorokin under the heading "poet-internationalist," on Xiao San's life and work.

SHULTZ TRIP WRAP UP; U.S. FAR EAST POLICIES HIT

OW151255 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Feb 83

[From the "Struggle Between the Two Lines on the Political Stage of the World" feature -- Mulatov commentary: "U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' Visit to Far Eastern Countries"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' talks with the leaders of Japan and China and the chieftains of the Seoul authorities show U.S. intention to maintain its dominant military and political role in the Far East. For this purpose, the United States is continuing to place its hopes on expanding its military presence in the Pacific region and on establishing a so-called U.S.-Japan-South Korea security system headed by the United States. As you all know, this issue was discussed in Tokyo and Seoul. According to Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Shultz also had discussed with Chinese leaders the most important international issues as well as bilateral relations during his stay in Beijing. Wu Xueqian stressed that both sides had different views on certain issues, but also had similar views on others.

The U.S. press does not conceal its satisfaction over Washington's two Chinas stand that was virtually reaffirmed by Shultz. It is interesting to note that THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of U.S. businessmen, has hailed the American secretary of state for deeds that it terms "very correct." The paper declares that the United States' military supplies to Taiwan should continue. This American paper comments that Taiwan is a reliable ally that plays an important strategic role on the sealane that leads to South Korea and Japan. We can see, then, that Washington's China policy is based on its expansionist military strategic scheme in the Far East.

We have also pointed out that the American secretary of state's visit to the Far Eastern countries coincided with the flaunting of U.S. strength in the Pacific and in South Korea's territory. The U.S.-Japan naval exercise and the exercise of the U.S. and South Korean ground troops, clearly show all Asian countries that the U.S. ruling clique still considers strength as the foundation of its political and foreign policies.

While visiting the Far East as well as many other parts of the world overseas and far away from the AmericanContinent, U.S. diplomats have peddled the infamous theory that the spheres of U.S. vital interests must be maintained. For this reason, they have totally disregarded the national interests of those countries and peoples that lie within the U.S. spheres of interests. In the Far East, for example, the Korean people's aspirations for national reunification has been trampled upon, and South Korea is still under U.S. occupation. The imperialist strategic planners have also disregarded the Chinese people's interests because the U.S. policy is still the main reason why the Taiwan issue has not been settled after more than 30 years. The United States has also ignored Japan's movements against war and has involved Japan in war preparations on an increasingly broad scale.

(?To counter this), the USSR, as always, supports the Korean people's struggle for a peaceful reunification of their fatherland, constantly exposes the dangerous scheme of reviving Japanese militarism, recognizes China's sovereignty over Taiwan and underscores the groundlessness of the imperialists' two Chinas policy.

Let me add here that our country stands for developing peaceful cooperation among countries in the Far East. Believing that it is significant for all countries in the Far East to formulate and adopt measures to promote mutual trust, the USSR is resorting to peaceful coexistence and respect for all countries' national rights to counter the imperialists' policy of aggravating tension in this region.

Visit to S. Korea Scored

SK120829 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Talk by station commentator Mikaylov: "The U.S. Policies Backing the Seoul Regime"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz wound up his trip to various countries in the Far East. During this trip, he visited South Korea, too. According to reports of foreign news agencies, for the purpose of strengthening the military potential of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the high-ranking Washington envoy held talks centering on the questions of further intensifying U.S.-South Korean military cooperation and of increasing U.S. aid to the Chon Tu-hwan regime. Shultz and his entourage inspected units of the U.S. forces and the South Korean Army participating in the Team Spirit-83 military exercises. They toured areas (?around) the DMZ and viewed the territory of the DPRK from within mortar range.

During the period of Shultz' visit to Seoul, U.S.-South Korean mobile military exercises, unprecedented in their scale and provocative in their nature, were being waged in the whole area of South Korea, this could not be seen as mere coincidence. About 200,000 officers and men from both sides are participating in the mobile military exercises. Progressive social circles are correctly assessing the Team Spirit-83 military exercises as a challenge to the Korean people and as a grave threat to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the whole Asia.

Timed to coincide with the mobile exercises, Shultz' visit to Seoul was, doubtlessly, another U.S. attempt to strengthen and consolidate Washington-Tokyo-Seoul (?foundations) which, indeed, have already been strengthened and consolidated.

Drawing our attention is that high-ranking military activists of the Japanese self-defense forces are inspecting the U.S-South Korean Team Spirit-83 U.S.-South Korean military exercises under the cloak of the observers and that, prior to the exercises, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited Seoul.

Reviewing the current militarist mania that the Pentagon and the Seoul regime are inciting, it has been made plain that the plan of withdrawing the U.S. ground troops from South Korea on a step-by-step basis, which seemed to be a signal, once described by the U.S. Administration, of seeking the relaxation of tension in Far East -- has been ultimately buried. Facts confirm that the United States, from the beginning, did not intend to withdraw from South Korea and has since then continuously beefed up its military power in this region.

According to U.S. publications, the U.S. Armed Forces possess over [world indistinct] 700 nuclear warheads, and about 40,000 U.S. occupiers stationed in South Korea have been modernized over the past 2 years. In addition, the U.S. occupiers have been reinforced with modern F-16 type interceptors, helicopters and artillery. And communications systems and aerial technological surveillance systems have been improved.

Along with this, Washington is gradually increasing military aid to South Korean regime, thus continuing the militarization of the regime. It is not difficult to understand that the U.S. policies, reaffirmed in the course of Shultz' talks in Seoul, of strengthening military alliance with South Korea, joining (? the Japanese Army) in it and maintaining and building up U.S. military [word indistince] in South Korea, are further aggravating tension in this region.

All of these are creating a new obstacle on the road of realizing the desire of the Korean people who are trying to restore the country's national unity. Peace-loving social circles of various countries are resolutely denouncing such dangerous acts of the U.S. hawks and the Seoul regime.

Meanwhile, the DPRK's constructive proposals envisioning the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country with the Korean people's own strength without any outside interference on a peaceful and democratic basis are enjoying more support as time goes on.

JAPANESE EFFORTS TO REVISE ARMS POLICY CITED

LD160436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2255 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS) -- Under the heading "Nuclear Master Key", PRAVDA today publishes the following rejoinder:

On 14 February, the paper MAINICHI informed its readers: "The Japanese Government now faces the need to revise its policy in the field of nuclear armaments. It has to be decided. How can observation of the three nonnuclear principles (i.e. the pledges not to produce, acquire or import nuclear weapons) be reconciled with effective support of American nuclear might."

How did it come about that the Nakasone Cabinet faced the task of reconciling the irreconcilable? The paper explains that this brainteaser was "set as a puzzle" for Japanese official circles by Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, when on 10 February he made another stop in Tokyo on his way home from his Asian tour. In his words, it appears from the MAINICHI article, the present position of the Japanese Government is unrealistic, inasmuch as, in supporting Reagan's "zero option" and urging the scrapping of Soviet medium-range missiles altogether, Japan, he said, is not relying on its own nuclear potential.

Now if only it would, following the example of the West European NATO countries, demonstrate its determination to "catch up in armaments", willingness to deploy the new American missiles on its territory, then, he said, there would be the possibility of an acceptable understanding.

One may well think that it is no coincidence that such statements should have become public knowledge. A trial balloon has been launched, which shows Washington's intention of repeating in East Asia (?the very) [word indistinct] scenario that has already been played in the West of Europe. It is apparent that this is a matter of "Natoizing" Japan, that is, converting it into the same sort of military ally of the United States as are the West European NATO countries, and to make use of its territory, with no restrictions of any kind, for the deployment of new systems of theater nuclear weapons [yadernoye oruzhiye teatra voyennykh deystviy], including "Pershing II and cruise missiles.

There are many pointers to this new stage in military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo. For instance, it has been decided to base at Misawa Air Base the latest American F-16 fighter-bombers, capable, without inflight refuelling, of nuclear strikes at the Soviet Union and other countries in East Asia. Recently, the Japanese ports of the battleship New Jersey equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles, and the atomic aircraft carriers Enterprise and Carl Vinson.

All this, obviously, is in total contradiction to the obligation not to import nuclear weapons into Japan. And so, in order to confuse the public, in order to undermine the resistance of peace-loving forces, all sorts of fabrications are being put about, such as the worn out NATO thesis that the only key to security can be "catching up in armaments". In fact, what we have here is not a "key" to security, but a master key, intended to legalize the conversion of Japan into a nuclear-missile bridgehead for the Pentagon.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES WALESA, OTHER SOLIDARITY FIGURES

LD152138 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary: "At an Acute Angle"]

[Text] Lech Walesa has given yet another interview for the Western press. This time the former chairman of former Soldarity states to the correspondent of the Swiss weekly L'ILLUSTRE that he does not intend to depart from the trade union platform and still intends to defend the assumptions of its program. Several days earlier Radio Free Europe broadcast a statement by the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission of Solidarity that declared that its leadership -- active in the underground -- will strive to implement the program adopted in the fall of 1981 at Solidarity's first national congress in Gdansk's Oliwia Hall.

It was stated that this program is imbued from beginning to end with concern for the interests of the working class. [Passage indistinct] that every objectively thinking man would have to admit that he is dealing with a document by a political organization, which is guided by far-reaching antisocialist aims.

Work remuneration and protection, the organization of vacations and leisure time for working people and other problems usually dealt with by trade unions occupy a mere few lines in this long document. The main position in this program was taken up by fundamental issues of the structure and functioning of the sociopolitical system of the country, or more precisely, the introduction into it of changes that have nothing in common with socialism.

The trade union -- and Solidarity in its day was registered as one -- dealt with issues that did not concern it; it came forward with ambitious claims to be the only social force in the country capable of leading Poland from the crisis. Solidarity indeed claimed the right to guide the community, but this guidance was to be monopolistic and supreme, to which the party, the Sejm, the administrative authorities and the courts, both centrally and regionally, were to subordinate themselves.

Faced by this program, which was worked out by revisionists and counterrevolutionaries (?such as) the notorious Geremek, the Polish economy was to function according to the canons of a capitalist economy, that is on a basis of competition, (?exploitation) of other people's work in the interests of private owners, for the means of production. The point is not only that all these assumptions are glaringly at odds with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic but that their implementation could have lead to the emergence of huge social problems, such as intensification of social stratification and the appearance of unemployment, for example.

Assuming the guise, of defenders of the workers, Kuron, Modzelewski, Geremek, Michnik and others endeavored to impose on everyone an ideology completely alien to the class awareness of the workers. These gentlemen wished to transform the worker from the leading force in the socialist state to an obedient tool in the hands of politicos dreaming about the formation of some supraclass ideology based on the so-called best (?traditions) of democracy. These best traditions consist in the fact that the worker is constantly persuaded that he can do everything. [passage indistinct]

Is this not demonstrated by the well-known way in which the Solidarity vigilantes dealt with the striking workers at the union printing shop in Gdansk when they demanded a wage rise? Is it not demonstrated too by the inhuman treatment by vigilantes of the miners at the Piast colliery when they did not wish to follow the provocateurs and intended to break off the strike?

The authors of the program by the former Solidarity passed over in silence all the achievements attained by the nation under the leadership of Polish communists, the [word indistinct] rising of Poland from the ashes, the safeguarding of its secure frontiers and high prestige in the world. For them, it seems, there was not war, nor fascism, nor millions of victims. There was no anti-people's policy of the bourgeois-landowning governments and their henchmen who pushed Poland to the bottom of the pit, to the brink of irreversible extermination.

It is not a question here of accusing [word indistinct] the authors of the Solidarity program (?of an) ignorance of history. They had to disregard all that the Polish nation had achieved and attained thanks to socialism; to cast doubt on the leading role of the PZPR, [words indistinct].

In conclusion it is worth noting that the world "socialism" did not feature in the program of the former Solidarity. On the other hand much was (?said) about pluralism as the future political order in Poland. This is no more nor less than capitalism. In the West this formula is applied with equal frequency, when the concept of capitalism in inappropriate for tactical reasons.

It is to be assumed that this is well known to such an intellectual as Zdzislaw Anjder, who so zealously -- with the aid of the Radio Free Europe microphones -- propagates the notorious plans of the adherents of the antiworker, pluralistic program of Solidarity.

AXEN HOLDS TALKS WITH CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV

LD141808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was in Moscow on Monday on a working visit. Issues concerned with cooperation between the CPSU and the SED were discussed in meetings and talks with Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an exchange of opinion on events devoted to Karl Marx anniversary celebrations to be held in 1983.

CSSR, SOVIET TRADE UNION LEADERS HOLD TALKS

LD152330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, held talks in Moscow today about cooperation between Czechslovak and Soviet trade unions. They devoted particular attention to cooperation in development of international socialist competition in the construction of Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, nuclear power stations and other big investment projects. They also signed a protocol to the long-term agreement on setting up future actions in the construction of the Druzha recreation home which the two trade union centers will build jointly at Yalta in the Crimea.

CHEYSSON TRIP, SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS DISCUSSED

LD160026 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson arrives tomorrow, 16 February, on an official visit to Moscow. His visit to the USSR shows the desire of the two countries to give renewed impetus to the Soviet-French political dialogue.

It is Claude Cheysson's first visit to the USSR since the coming to power of the majority of the left, our observer Eduard Darsenyev writes. This is at a time when the struggle for peace and disarmament has been stepped up in the world. The NATO leaders are stubbornly trying to impose on the world policy of confrontation and arms race. In Europe they are trying to change military parity of their advantage and to halt cooperation. The U.S. Administration cannot accept the idea that the West European countries want to pursue an independent policy. The supporters of Atlanticism are trying to involve France and other West European countries in a crusade against the USSR. The United States wants to curb economic exchanges with the USSR and at the same time is exporting unemployment and inflation to Europe.

What role will France play at this important moment? Will it prove itself as a champion of detente and cooperation or will it follow the aggressive NATO policy as Reagan and company, would like?

The Soviet Union is convinced that the French people sincerely desire peace and cooperation. France has repeatedly made an important contribution to the cause of peace and security in Europe. As was recently noted by President Francois Mitterrand when accepting the credentials of the new Soviet ambassador: In the present circumstances, the problems of defense of peace and security must have a priority place in the French-Soviet dialogue.

The USSR and France have many convergent interests in this vitally important field. The two countries are interested in the development of European cooperation in the Helsinki spirit, without discrimination and interference in internal affairs. The success of the Madrid meeting and the convening of a conference on the consolidation of measures of trust and disarmament would be in both countries' interest. The USSR and France reject any attempt to hinder their mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation, which has frequently yielded tangible results in both economic and political fields. Soviet-French relations have a long-term character and are based on total clarity and the observance of each side's independence.

We believe that one should not close the eyes on the fact that serious differences exist as in the USSR's and France's approach to several international questions. It is difficult, for example, to understand what makes the French Government support the NATO decision to deploy more American nuclear missiles in West Europe. Indeed, the implementation of this dangerous decision would enhance tension and increase the threat of a nuclear conflict in Europe. Would the interests of France's independence and security not suffer as a result?

The USSR is in favor of a military balance in Europe and does not intend to break it. While asking for a lowering in the threshhold of military confrontation based on parity and equal security, the Soviet Union does not ask for a reduction of the French military potential. The Geneva talks only concerns the nuclear arms of the United States and the USSR. It is up to France alone to decide in full sovereignty how and when it will engage in nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union is confident that the resumption of the Soviet-French political dialogue at foreign ministers' level will be useful for the two countries as well as for the cause of peace and security in Europe.

FRG COURT RULES BUNDESTAG DISSOLUTION LEGAL

LD161139 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn February 16 TASS -- The decision taken by FRG Federal President Karl Carstens to dissolve the Bundestag and schedule early Parliamentary elections for March 6 this year is lawful from the viewpoint of the fundamental law of the FRG. This decision has been passed today by the Federal Constitution court in Karlsruhe, which examined the appeal by four Bundestag deputies who expressed doubt whether the scheduled early parliamentary elections were lawful. Thus the highest judicial authority of the FRG has given a go-ahead to a renewal of the Bundestag composition, for which both the parliament and the President and Chancellor of the FRG earlier declared.

USSR PROCURATOR ON PUNISHING NAZI WAR CRIMINALS

LD151625 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Taking part in our program is Oleg Vasiliyevich Soroka, USSR deputy procurator general.

[Begin Soroka recording] Hello, comrades! The case of Klaus Barbie, former chief of the Gestapo in Lyons, who was responsible for the murder of 4,000 French patriots, has once again reminded us of the monstrous crimes of Hitlerism that have no equal in the whole history of mankind. The blood of peaceful Soviet citizens is also on the hands of this Nazi butcher. It is well known that the most terrible atrocities of the facists were committed on the territory of our country, against Soviet citizens. The death of Soviet people is our gravest loss. Our people hate fascism and racism, and they demand that those who are guilty of crimes against mankind be punished.

Nearly 38 years have passed since the end of the great war. In observing international acts of legislation on the responsibility and punishment of Nazi criminals, Soviet investigatory bodies and the procurator's office have persistently been carrying out work in searching for them and collecting evidence. Many Nazi criminals and their accomplices have received their deserved retribution.

The Soviet Union itself strictly and undeviatingly observes, and insists on the observance by other states, the Potsdam agreements and all international acts of legislation concerning responsibility and punishment for war crimes and crimes against humanity, regardless of when and by whom these crimes were committed. However, despite the efforts of the Soviet Union, of the other Socialist countries and of all peace-loving forces, reactionary circles, and first and foremost in the United States, have been trying throughout all the postwar years to oppose the prosecution of the Hitlerite criminals.

Thousands of Nazis, whose hands are smeared with the blood of innocent people, have found safe hiding in the United States, Canada and the FRG. Among them (Laipenieks), (Maikovskis), (Linnas), (Kovalchuk), and (Upik) may be named, and many others accused of murdering hundreds of Soviet people. In spite of many appeals by our country for the extradiction of these particularly dangerous criminals and for their being brought to trial in the places where they committed the atrocities, the governments of these countries refuse to extradite them.

The world public with every justification accuses the United States that, having signed international agreements on the prosecution and punishment of Nazi war criminals, they have been deliberately sabotaging the fulfillment of the commitments they have undertaken.

Moreover, former Nazi murderers and their accomplices have been exploited to the limit by the U.S. Administration, especially the Reagan administration, in their crusade against the USSR and the other socialist countries. A number of Hitlerite criminals have long been collaborating with the stations Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and the Voice of America, these instruments of psychological warfare.

In accordance with its international commitments the Soviet Union has been and is taking persistent measures to ensure that justice is administered on the Nazi criminals, wherever they may be and whoever is sheltering them, and that they receive their just retribution. It is our desire and our demand to follow through to the end the prosecution and punishment of Nazi criminals. This is not merely a duty to the past, it is also a serious measure in the struggle against the danger that militarism and neo-Nazism represent today. It is one of the means of the struggle for peace and the security of all peoples. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON THATCHER'S 'BLASPHEMOUS ASSERTIONS'

LD160608 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 16 Feb 83

["What Is Shown by History" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- In three years of the rule of the Conservative Party, the number of the unemployed at least trebled in Britain. Thousands upon thousands of British firms went bankrupt. The purchase power of the sterling dropped almost by half.

The aggressive Falkland venture launched by London erroded seriously Britain's international prestige, particularly in the eyes of peoples of developing and non-aligned countries, PRAVDA writes today. The majority of people in Britain reject the Conservatives' plans to turn the country into a launching pad for U.S. cruise missiles.

In these conditions, the leadership of the Conservative Party decided to recourse again to its favourite gimmick, the stirring up of anti-Soviet hysteria. Speaking at a conference of young conservatives in Bournemouth, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made blasphemous assertions that the Soviet Union now represents the same "threat" for Britain as Hitler Germany did in the thirties. Urging young conservatives, and along with them the entire party to join in Washington's crusade against socialism and communism, against peaceful forces in general, she groundlessly accused the Soviet Union, a peace-loving country, of "aggressiveness", of the striving to establish "nuclear monopoly" in Europe, etc.

One can hardly presume that the conservative leaders are unaware of the basic facts of history, PRAVDA writes. It is common knowledge that it is precisely the heroism of the Soviet people, its unparalleled sacrifices during the Great Patriotic War that averted the threat of fascist enslavement that was looming over the European peoples, including the people of Britain. By the way, this was admitted by Winston Churchill whom the present British prime minister idolized. And the fact that British Conservatives now allow themselves to make blasphemous historic comparisons which the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain Gordon McLennan justly described as a grave insult to the memory of Soviet and British soldiers who perished in the joint struggle against fascism shows only of the depth of political cynicism that does not stop at any sacrilege in an effort to achieve narrow party aims.

CPSU'S VAYNO COMPLETES VISIT TO FINLAND

PM151135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Feb -- A delegation of CPSU Party workers headed by K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, here at the invitation of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee, left Finland yesterday. During the visit the delegation familiarized itself with the activity of a number of SKP province organizations, met these organizations' leaderships and party aktivs and representatives of the Finnish people's Democratic League parliamentary faction and had a talk with SKP representatives headed by SKP Chairman J. Kajanoja.

At Helsinki station the delegation was seen off by A. Alto, general secretary of the SKP; V. Pessi, honorary chairman of the SKP; T. Sinisalo, member of the SKP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the SKP Central Committee Commission on International Questions, and other comrades.

GREEK SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION BEGINS

LD141759 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 14 Feb 83

["USSR and Greece: Scientific and Technical Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- Soviet and Greek specialists have started working out a long-term programme for scientific and technical cooperation intended for a ten-year period. Joint efforts will cover such important branches as the power industry, geology, agriculture, forestry, and medicine.

An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries was concluded in summer 1977. A mixed commission for the implementation of the agreement has been set up. The commission has already held three sessions. A TASS correspondent has been told in the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology that bilateral cooperation develops successfully. Contacts between specialists and scientific institutions of the two countries have been established and are actively maintained.

A programme for joint work for 1983-1984 was approved at the commission's third session in Moscow at the end of last year. The programme envisages a considerable expansion of contacts. In the field of the power industry, for example, the partners intend jointly to work out projects for the utilisation of solar energy, including the creation of high-capacity solar power stations. A considerable attention is devoted to seismology and geology.

The agriculture specialists of the two countries have chosen ten problem areas for joint work. These include the reclamation of mountain slopes, selection of grape, cotton, vegetables, and fruit, plant protection, land improvement.

It is also planned to set up cooperation between the medical institutions of the USSR and Greece in matters connected with hematology, urology and cardiology.

REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

Qaddumi Delivers Political Report

LD161020 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 16 TASS -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has delivered a political report to the 16th session of the Palestine National Council here.

The document notes that the U.S.-Israel aggression in Lebanon had the aim of eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organization. The "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv was intended to split up the Arab world, to eliminate the Arab national-liberation movement and to subjugate all the Arab countries to imperialist diktat one by one.

The United States hoped that the Israel war machine, equipped with modern U.S. weapons, would remove the PLO from the Mideastern scene. That was why immediately after the departure of Palestinian fighting troops from Lebanon President Reagan came up with his "plan for Mideastern settlement" fitting completely within the framework of the capitulator Camp David accords, perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and ruling out the possibility of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

From the point of view of strategy, this plan is aimed at subverting Soviet-Arab friendship and turning the Middle East into a sphere of the unchallenged domination of U.S. imperialism.

The political report gives a positive appraisal of the Fes meeting of the Arab heads of state and government who confirmed that the PLO was the only legitimate representative of Palestinian Arabs and stressed the need to establish an independent Palestinian state.

The document stresses the special importance of relations of friendship between the Palestinian and world national-liberation movements, on the one hand, and socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, which has always rendered and continues to render it comprehensive assistance and support, on the other. Socialist countries are the main bulwark of the Arab peoples in their struggle against American-Israeli domination, and our main task is to strengthen contacts with the socialist community and to extend friendship with the great Soviet Union.

Soviet Delegate Addresses Session

LD151951 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Farida Belkouch report from Palais des Nations -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of the Palestine National Council meeting. The session, suspended at 1430, resumed half an hour ago with more speeches by foreign delegates.

This morning, in fact late in the morning, almost early in the afternoon, the Soviet delegate [Yitaliy Rugen] spoke. His speech was loudly acclaimed. The Soviet delegate said: We affirm that no settlement of the Middle East problem can be achieved in the absence of a solution to the Palestinian problem. No chance of success can exist without the unity of all Palestinians. In fact, unity in action remains the most important factor in the liberation struggle at a moment when the PLO is being subjected to imperialist pressure, he said.

The Soviet Union, through the voice of head of state Yuriy Andropov, has already told the Palestinian leaders when they were received there that it would support the Palestinian people until they recovered their legitimate rights.

It is a sacred, universal duty. Moreover, he said, the Soviet Union in all international meetings and organizations is asking for the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories and also from Lebanon.

Answering him, PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum -- reelected as you all know -- told the Soviet representative that the PLO places its trust in the Soviet Union, which has always backed the people's liberation struggle and the Palestinian people.

We may have the opportunity in later bulletins to tell you about the political report, if it has been read by then, if not, we shall meet again tomorrow morning.

Council Rejects Reagan Plan

LD152350 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has received with great satisfaction and deep understanding the statement made by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat on the Palestinian people's determination to continue its struggle whether by political or military means in order to achieve self-determination and to establish its own independent state. Yasir 'Arafat made this statement at the session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers, the council of a people that the Zionists and their protectors across the Atlantic could neither tame nor make accept a state of slavery.

This higher legislative body of the Palestinian resistance movement unanimously rejected the ominous Reagan plan, describing it as a trick for the Arabs and an instrument of war not peace. Thousands and thousands of Palestinian resistance heroes have not offered their lives for a restricted self-rule, sponsored by the Zionist Israelis, to bury the hopes of their people for a return to their homeland and for the legitimate right to their own independent sovereign state.

In general, the Reagan plan rejects the PLO's role as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. It contains as much truth and common sense as if it had claimed that the passage of time depends on White House clocks. Besides, the role of U.S. imperialism in the sufferings and trials of the Palestinians is too well known for Washington to hope for success in passing off these so-called peaceful tricks among the Arab Palestinians.

The lessons and experience of bitter struggle teach how to know an enemy and how to assess a friend. And Soviet citizens are proud of the policies of their socialist state when, from the podium of the Palestine National Council, its chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, expressed deep thanks to the Soviet Union for its invariable and firm support for his people and the other Arab peoples.

Soviet citizens are united with the Palestinian representative council, which urges all the Arab states to unite in the face of Israeli-American aggression and to extend active and efficient support for the struggle of the Palestinians for the right and dignity of their people and those of the entire Arab nation.

RPP WARNS OF NEW ISRAELI 'ATTACKS' AGAINST SYRIA

LD160032 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, we present Samandar Kalandarov, delegate [Executive Committee Secretary] of the USSR Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization:

[Kalandarov in Russian fading into Arabic] The Israeli ruling circles are now directing their military machine against Syria, not content with the crimes they had committed in Lebanon. Israeli Government officials are making open threats against this sovereign Arab state and are bracing themselves for fresh attacks against it.

The Soviet public emergency denounce these threats and provocations and express support for the invariable line of the Syrian Government in defense of its sovereignty and security. The development of events and facts fully expose the U.S. Administration's lies about the so-called peace mission in the Middle East and reveal the true intentions of Washington, which seeks to gain a foothold in Lebanon and expand its strategic military presence in the Middle East in the context of the Camp David policies and the aggressive anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli alliance.

All those who really cherish the interests of peace and security of peoples must, now that the danger of the eruption of a new war looms over the Middle East, take effective measures to prevent the coming threat and stop the frenzied aggressor.

ISRAEL EXPANDING 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' IN LEBANON

LD151342 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Beirut February 15 TASS -- Tel Aviv is expanding the scope of its armed provocations against Lebanon in an attempt to impose on it its own version of the "settlement" of the Lebanese problem. On Monday the invaders seized a hospital near the presidential palace in B'Abda and set up a military post in it. Israeli soldiers also broke into the premises of a telephone exchange at Khaldah and drove out all employees at gunpoint. Near the Damur bridge the invaders launched a surprise attack on a Lebanese Army post and disarmed them, and then began disarming Lebanese soldiers going to Beirut and Tyre.

Israeli troops stepped up a campaign of arrests and roundups of the civilian population in the occupied south Lebanon. They razed a number of houses of local residents in the area of Tyre, Ra's Al 'Ayn and the Palestinian refugee camp Rashidiyah.

The terror and repressions of the Israeli Army are being resisted ever stronger by the Lebanese patriots. The newspaper AL LIWA' reports that yesterday resistance fighters carried out a successful operation against the invaders near Dor [Tyre[as a result of which several Israeli soldiers were killed.

The Israeli puppet Sa'd Haddad, has become more active in bringing pressure to bear on the Lebanese leadership. Yesterday the separatists entered Sayda, thus expanding the zone under their control.

At the same time Israeli troops continue to concentrate in the Al-Biqa' Valley. According to the local press, the invaders are deploying heavy tanks and other war technology in that area.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW ISREALI DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWED

'Facelift for Begin Government'

LD151425 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasiliyev writes:

The Israeli Knesset approved Tel Aviv's Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arens, as the new defence minister.

The replacement of one "hawk" by another, perhaps, even more extremist and vicious, in the post of defence minister is hardly likely to make any substantial change in the overall course of the Israeli ruling Zionist clique, a course of aggression and expansion. Political observers point out that Arens had no differences with former Defence Minister Sharon on major issues, including the invasion of Lebanon. So what all this amounts to is a mere "facelift" the Begin government has had to make under the pressure of irrefutable evidence of its complicity in the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps Sabra and Shatila last September.

It is symptomatic that Sharon, who stained himself with the blood of Palestinian civilians, is going to be made responsible for Palestinian "autonomy" and for the "settlement" of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. One can easily imagine what methods "specialist" Sharon, the initiator of the dramatic expansion of the system of paramilitary Israeli settlements in the occupied lands, is going to use to pursue his policy there.

It is also indicative that Arens was immediately received by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and that during their meeting the "importance" of U.S.-Israeli friendship to both sides was stressed.

To all appearances, this meeting can only be interpreted in one way: The replacement of the Israeli defence minister is not going to affect the anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance which, as before, is one of the major obstacles to a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

'Pentagon's Man'

LD152226 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Moshe Arens, the Israeli ambassador to the United States, has become minister of defense in place of Ariel Sharon, nicknamed "the bulldozer," who was punished for the terrible massacre of Sabra and Shatila. He was removed from the post of defense minister and appointed minister without portfolio, which according to Sharon himself will allow him to succeed the present prime minister, Begin, in the near future.

Let us now see who Moshe Arens is. According to American newspapers, he is 100 percent American; he was raised, educated and became a politician in the United States. Moreover, he has always been Washington's man, or to be more precise, the Pentagon's man, in Israel. It is not by coincidence, according to AFP, that before agreeing to the post of Israeli defense minister Moshe Arnes called on U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and had a lengthy conversation with him. In a brief statement the American side said that the discussion dealt with the consolidation of U.S.-Israeli cooperation.

Arens is also known to be an open supporter of Israel's expansionist foreign policy. There is also another aspect of his political activity which there is no harm in mentioning, namely that he was one of the strongest opponents to the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the Sinai Peninsula and also a strong supporter of Israel's expansion at the expense of the occupied Arab territories. In this respect he supports the expansionist plans of Begin and Sharon.

What will change then by the coming of Moshe Arens? It is most likely that the strategic cooperation between the American and Israeli partners in pursuing the anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian imperialist policy will become even stronger.

CIA SAID TO BE BEHIND IRAN'S TUDEH ARRESTS

LD111754 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There are reports from a number of countries in Southwest Asia about fresh waves of terror against communists and genuine nationalists who adopt consistent, anti-imperialist positions. One can imagine the glee in Washington when the authorities in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Pakistan or any other country in a region declared by the U.S. Administration as a zone of its vital interests, throw in jail those who have devoted themselves to the independence and social progress of their countries.

The magazine BUSINESS WEEK, which is equally linked with the oil monopolies, the Pentagon and U.S. intelligence, writes: What specifically would the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force do after storming the gulf countries and the Arabian Peninsula? First and foremost it should isolate or eliminate the communists and all those sharing their views, otherwise the combat would be bitter and the result of the assault operation could not be guaranteed.

The strategists across the ocean speak frankly, realizing as they do that communists are indeed the heart and mind of the national liberation movements and the resistance to imperialist domination. And one cannot but wonder about the motivations and objectives of those who, in those same countries earmarked for occupation, hasten to stab the communists in the back and assume the task of a fifth column for the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Is it not yet realized in Riyadh and other capitals where decisions are made for the arrest or execution of communists and for the disbandment of the editorial bodies of communist papers, that by their acts they clear the way for the enemy and betray their own peoples? Or are there not enough lessons of the history of the struggle for freedom and independence?

There are no struggles in history where members of the parties of the working classes have not offered their lives for the people's cause. It is precisely they of whom Ayatollah Khomeyni said that their memory is eternal in the history of Iran. That was when he entered Tehran at the fall of the shah's regime.

It is not only outside the newly-independent countries that circles are found seething with hatred against communists simply because they want social justice and seek changes that would make it possible to eliminate exploiters and to offer the benefits of civilization to all the workers. They tremble with fear at them because they are men of prestige and influence and because the masses follow them, finding their hopes and aspirations in the programs of the communists. True, the mercenaries who in the past served the British crown in Egypt and who are now involved with the Zionist secret service, together with the former SAVAK agents, are always ready to persecute communist patriots. But when there are reports that the authorities themselves in some sovereign country such as Iran, for example, have begun tracking down communists, the disturbing conclusion is drawn that there must be a fresh foreign intervention and fresh efforts by subversive imperialist organs: The conclusion is also drawn that there must be a secret network, extremely well (?directed), of agents of the American CIA and the Israeli Mossad active in the leaderships of the higher authorities of the countries where such decisions are made.

The current wave of terror against communism clearly enough coincides with the stepping up of Zionist-imperialist aggression in the Middle East which now threatens Syria and which could well threaten many other countries in the future. Threats against Iran and Saudi Arabia have already begun to be openly heard from Tel Aviv.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON EL SALVADOR ASSAILED

PM151625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent V. Soldatov: "Butchers and Hypocrities"]

[Text] New York -- Last December, on a 1-day visit to El Salvador, President R. Reagan said that the country was moving along the path of democracy and that he was prepared to confirm that at the proper time. This was the kind of evidence the administration had to have for Congress which had decided, after the murder of four U.S. nuns in El Salvador 2 years ago, that the regime would be given military aid only if the murderers were punished and the country started carrying out democratic reforms.

Now the evidence has been officially supplied. The State Department has issued a statement saying that the Salvadoran Government "is making a serious effort to improve the situation in the human rights area." "The situation is not ideal," the State Department's democracy experts humbly admit, "and the progress has not been as great as we would have liked, but it is progress." This "progress" consists in the fact that, according to American Embassy estimates, in the last 6 months only 200 people a month have been killed in El Salvador, whereas before the figure was much higher. Last year, the embassy reckons, 2,722 civilians were killed in El Salvador.

The State Department considers it necessary to grant the Salvadoran regime another $25 million to buy U.S. tanks, armored transports, guns and helicopters for use in putting down the rebel movement in the country.

People living in El Salvador, including foreigners, see the situation differently. Here is one of them speaking to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "Imagine that the police enter your house in a prosperous district of New York in the middle of the night, seize your father, mother and children, take them out onto the lawn in front of the house and shoot them."

Scenes like that occur nightly in El Salvador. No one in the country can afford not to worry about his life and the lives of his family, regardless of whether or not he sympathizes with the rebels. Representatives of ecclesiastical circles reckon that 5,399 people were killed in the country last year -- twice as many as reported in the State Department statement. In the last 3 years alone 36,000 people have died in El Salvador out of a population of around 5 million. Most of the killings are carried out by so-called "death squads" made up of members of right wing organizations. They deal with the regime's political opponents on instructions from the "security organs" and on their own "personal initiative." The regular army is also widely involved in the reprisals. During goon squad attacks against rebels, soldiers surround villages and then shoot all the inhabitants: men and women, children and old folk. Sometimes the soldiers put the prisoners in helicopters and drop them out over the ocean.

It was for no reason at all, incidentally, that the four U.S. nuns were killed, as were two other Americans sent to the country by the AFL-CIO to participate in the implementation of "land reform." The nuns' killers have been found, but the authorities clearly have no intention of trying them despite demands from the American Embassy. The killers of the U.S. labor union activists were acquitted.

These and other facts prompted Congressman S. Solarz, who visited El Salvador recently, to say that "the violence is organized by the authorities." "I don't think," he said, "that we should give the government of this country a medal for good behavior just because they have killed somewhat fewer people." Members of the American union for the defense of civil liberties and of church organizations who have recently been to El Salvador have talked of the mass terror there. "The policy and practice of political murders carried out by the Government in El Salvador has not changed," a joint statement by these organizations says.

To admit these obvious facts means admitting something else: The United States is supporting the Salvadoran regime only because it is dealing ruthlessly with every progressive movement. U.S. Senator C. Dodd, who also recently went to El Salvador admitted to journalists that the main reason for U.S. aid to the Salvadoran regime is Washington's reluctance to allow progressive forces to rise to power in the country.

So, while blathering about freedom, human rights and other lofty matters, the Republican administration is spending tens of millions of dollars assisting an overtly terrorist regime.

CUBAN EFFORTS TO COMBAT U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' VIEWED

PM101709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent P. Bogomolov's report: "Slander Exposed: Cuba Rebuffs Ideological Saboteurs"]

[Text] Havana, February -- In late fall last year Cuban marine border guards patrolling the shores of Pinar Del Rio Province seized an American yacht in their territorial waters. A cargo of drugs was found on board. The yacht had weighed anchor in a Colombian port a few days previously and was heading for the American State of Florida, which has long since become the stronghold of the "white death" merchants.

This was not the first time that smugglers crossing the caribbean had been arrested in Cuba. Since 1970 36 boats and 21 aircraft have been seized for the illegal transportation of drugs. Of the total of 230 crewmembers "working" on board, 77 were U.S. citizens.

"Our socialist state has made a weighty contribution to the struggle against the international centers of organized crime." Victor Manuel Gonzalez, deputy chief of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee revolutionary orientation (propaganda) section, explained, "and we regard as wild allegations the accusations made by the federal court in Miami against four of our country's state and public figures in their absence. They were falsely accused of participating in the shipment of drugs from South America to the United States. The Cuban revolution, which banned drug addiction, prostitution and gambling in its first decrees, cannot and does not have anything to do with the bosses of the Florida mafia, which has turned the supply of 'poison' into a major sector of the state's economy with an annual turnover of $12 billion...."

Lies, fabrications disinformation -- the use of all these dirty tactics in anti-Cuban propaganda from the United States has been stepped up recently. Now, after the abortive attempts to stifle the republic by force of arms and to bring it to its knees by economic blockade, the leading place in Washington's arsenal belongs to "psychological warfare" methods.

Seeking to discredit Cuba the country's enemies have concentrated the might of their propaganda machine on first, doing everything possible to undermine the Cubans' trust in the policy of their party and government, to speculate on temporary difficulties and incite disorders; and, second, on distorting the nature of the republic's relations with the socialist community states, first and foremost the Soviet Union, and at the same time discrediting the international assistance Cuba gives to Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries which have embarked on the path of independent development. There is one attempt after another to accuse Cuba of "international terrorism," "maintaining an army and many thousands of mercenaries" and "building bridges for Soviet expansion in Central America."

The initiators of the anti-Cuban ballyhoo use for their own purposes not only the so-called "big press," the commercial cinema and television, which publish fabrications about the republic on the island of freedom in hundreds of thousands of copies and kilometers of film. The bourgeois propagandists also need channels of direct influence on the Cubans' consciousness, on their way of thinking.

Here the main role is assigned to American radio broadcasting directly to a Cuban audience. And this is not confined to the traditional Spanish-language broadcasts of Voice of America. The "idea" of creating another radio station to transmit programs beamed directly at Cuba is still being entertained. The White House, irritated by Congress' negative attitude toward this plan, has no intention of permanently abandoning it and threatens to open a new round in the escalation of "psychological warfare" against Cuba.

Attempts to undermine the moral and political unity of Cuban society from outside are exposed by the mass media and the entire apparatus of the PCC and the country's trade unions and women's and youth organizations. Skillful propaganda helps to uphold a true image of the island of freedom in the eyes of millions of Latin Americans and to maintain Cuba's international prestige in the nonaligned movement and throughout the world.

"We try to use vivid, concrete examples to show the bankruptcy of our ideological opponent's arguments," Tubal Paez, deputy chief editor of GRANMA, noted in a talk with your correspondent. "This for instance, is a typical thesis put forward by hostile propaganda: It is asserted that life in our republic has become gray, unremarkable and stagnant, whereas under Batista, they say, it was in full swing.... But we recall that before the revolution there was a 'dead season' every year from May through November, when the last sugar cane harvest had already been gathered in but it was too soon to start on the next. In the conditions of a monocultural economy the 'dead season' literally meant wasted time for the country, when both production activity and social activity ceased. Now our economy is no longer monocultural. Year-round work by power stations has been organized, new sectors of the national economy have been created, cultural life has been enriched, the level of education has risen and the republic is experiencing an upsurge in public and political activeness. Against this background it is cheap demagoguery to talk about the 'seething' life of prerevolutionary Cuba...."

With its counterpropaganda publications GRANMA sets a practical example for the country's other newspapers and journals. But, as was noted at a recent republican ideological seminar in Caimito municipality, not only the press is called upon to expose the insinuations of socialist Cuba's enemies. Western subversive centers distort and dramatize the Cuban economy's objective difficulties to such an extent that the rebuttal of these onslaughts requires coordinated actions by the mass media, the party political enlightenment system, educational and cultural institutions and all components on the ideological front.

The PCC calls on every lecturer, political information worker and propagandist to arm himself with more specific, convincing arguments which can be understood by hundreds of thousands of workers, employees and cooperative farm workers. Here it must be taken into account that there are strata in Cuban society which are receptive toward petit bourgeois ideology.

In the day-to-day practice of ideological work it is not only the arguments that are being improved but also the form of their utilization, methods of presenting material and the style of contact with the audience. The leaders of this creative quest are the authors of Cuban television's political programs, first and foremost the traditional "Morning Magazine." The fact that a brief topical commentary is offered to television viewers in the morning is noteworthy in itself.

The truth about Cuba's principled, consistent policy reaches a foreign audience too. Socialist and developing countries regularly receive from Havana the Journals PRISMA and CUBA, weekly supplements to GRANMA and other publications. An increasingly noteworthy role is played in informing the foreign public by the broadcasts of "Radio Havana -- Cuba." Havana's "House of the Americas," which has become the recognized center of leading Latin American culture, deepens creative contacts with the continent's artistic intelligentsia. Cuban journalists, cooperating with the progressive press in capitalist states, also take advantage of this channel for familiarizing readers with news about life on the island of freedom.

CUBAN AIDE MEETS WITH ANTONOV, BAYBAKOV

PM141719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 10 February A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with A. Esquivel, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, at his request and had a talk with him, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day a talk took place between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and A. Esquivel. Questions of further developing economic cooperation between the USSR and Cuba were discussed in a friendly atmospere.

1983 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD152258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow today on trade and payments between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba for 1983. It envisages the further expansion of mutual trade. The volume of trade will exceed last year's level and amount to over R16.5 billion. The Soviet Union will continue sending supplies to Cuba of metal-cutting machine tools, power-engineering equipment, ships, rolled ferrous metals and consumer and food products.

The Republic of Cuba will supply the Soviet Union with unrefined sugar, raw material containing nickel, citrus fruits and products and traditional and new Cuban exported goods.

USSR-CUBAN COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED IN HAVANA

PM091739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Protocols Signed"]

[Text] A working program for cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Cuban Chamber of Trade for 1983-1984 has been signed in Havana. It provides for the continuation of the fruitful exchange of work experience and information between the two organizations. In particular, the Soviet side will give assistance in organizing exhibitions abroad of export products from Cuban firms and enterprises.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES 60TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

WA161530 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "We Are Strong in Leninist Friendship"]

[Text] The workers of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast are now widely celebrating a famous date -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- together with the entire country, the fraternal states of the socialist commonwealth and the progressive forces of the world.

Yesterday, a festive meeting of the Leningrad Oblast and city CPSU committees and the oblast and city councils of people's deputies, which was devoted to this historic date, was held in the "Oktyabr'skiy" Hall.

Members of the CPSU Central Committee, members and candidate members of the oblast and city CPSU committees, members of the auditing commissions of the Leningrad Oblast and city CPSU organizations, deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and RSFSR and to the Leningrad oblast and city councils, party veterans, first-class people in socialist competition, scientific, literary and art figures, fighting men, and representatives of public organizations were in the hall.

G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, opened the festive meeting.

Those, who had assembled there, elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the Leninist Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

G. V. Romanov reports that delegations from the U.S. Communist Party, the state of Mauritius, the Iraq Communist Party, and the Communist Party of Bolivia had come to Leningrad in order to participate in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Those, who had assembled, warmly greeted the foreign guests.

Members of the Leningrad party obkom bureau, the secretaries of the Leningrad CPSU gorkom, veterans of the Leninist party, participants in the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviets, first rate industrial and agricultural workers, prominent scientific and cultural figures, and military leaders were on the presidium of the festive meeting.

Foreign guests were on the presidium.

The national anthem of the Soviet Union majestically sounded.

G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, addressed the festive meeting.

On 30 December 1922 during the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviets, it was solemnly declared in the declaration on forming the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: "The new unified state will be a fitting crown for the foundations, which were laid in October 1917,...of fraternal cooperation between peoples. It will serve as a reliable bulwark against world capitalism." The speaker said that these prophetic words had come true.

Today in celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR, we are especially rendering what is necessary to the insight of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's genius. Having overthrown the exploiter system, the peoples of the former Russian empire, acting together in a single formation, began to create a new life under his leadership.

The appearance of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the world map was a very great service to the Leninist party of the Bolsheviks. It earned the high right to be the leader of all the country's nations and nationalities by its tireless struggle for the interests of the working class and the working masses. The party formed in them a deep sense of proletarian internationalism, instilled a firm determination for unity, and mobilized their will and strength to achieve the common goal -- the construction of socialism and communism.

The world-wide historic experience in the formation and development of the USSR and the tasks, which face our society -- a society of developed communism -- during the present period, were thoroughly revealed from class and Marxist-Leninist positions during the report of Yuriy Vladimorovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during a festive meeting in Moscow.

In the report and in the presentations of the representatives from all the union republics and the leaders of the numerous foreign delegations, the main thought stood out: The entire history of the Soviet state convincingly corroborates the great vitality of the Leninist nationality policy.

During these especially outstanding days, we look with pride on the grandeur of the path which has been travelled under the banner of October.

G. V. Romanov pointed out that we essentially had to be the pathfinders in everything -- and without outside help. It is necessary to emphasize this in particular. In less than two decades, such very profound social and economic changes, as the industrialization of industry, the collectivization of agriculture and the creation of a socialist culture, had occurred.

The indestructible unity of all our country's nations and nationalities was smelted in the crucible of the gigantic accomplishments. This fraternal union passed a severe test during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Rising up shoulder to shoulder, the fraternal peoples displayed mass heroism, crushed the fascist invaders, saved human civilization from destruction, and in a very short time and under very difficult conditions completed another exploit -- the exploit of the postwar restoration of the national economy.

The communists and workers of Lenin's city and Leningrad Oblast have always travelled the glorious roads of creation, struggle and victory with the entire country.

The following words were in Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's last telegram to Petrograd: "Peter's workers must be among the first on the economic front." Unswervingly following this directive of the leader, the Leningraders can be rightfully proud of the contribution which they have made and are making in developing and strengthening the power of the Soviet state and all the union republics.

Being part and parcel of the single national economic complex, Leningrad and the oblast receive industrial equipment, various materials and food items from the union republics.

A qualitatively new step in the task of increasing production effectiveness and accelerating scientific and technical progress was made during the last decade. Based on complex economic and social developmental plans for the Leningrad region, persistent work to specialize and concentrate production and combine it with science was carried out during this period. In the final analysis this permitted high growth rates in production volume and in labor productivity to be achieved.

During the competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner, a further growth in Leningrad's economy was insured and its contribution to the solution of important national economic problems was increased.

When speaking about what had been achieved, G. V. Romanov emphasized that we, as becomes communists, are realistically evaluating what has been done and that we see the difficulties in the unresolved problems both with respect to further increasing production effectiveness and using material and labor resources more effectively and in the sphere of ideological and indoctrinational work.

The subject concerned more judicious use of natural and labor resources, the climatic peculiarities of each republic, and the more effective inclusion of this potential in the all-union one. The task of further improving the siting of production forces, regional specialization and cooperation and economic communications and transportation schedules has been assigned to the central and local planning and economic bodies.

The front of the struggle for communism and for the fulfillment of party plans has always passed and does pass through the hearts and minds of the people. That is why it is very important to decisively make oneself free of everything that is obsolete and contrary to the norms of Soviet society, socialist morality and our communist ideals.

The instilling of ideological conviction, conscious discipline and high responsibility must in the future be at the heart of the party's ideological work. Party, Komsomol and trade union organizations and all Soviet and economic bodies must solve this task. Our glorious armed forces, which have always been and are a true school of patriotism and internationalism, have a great indoctrination charge under modern conditions. A great deal depends on educational establishments -- schools, professional and technical schools, and higher educational institutions -- which have been called upon to form in Soviet citizens from their youthful years love for the homeland, faithfulness to the ideals of the party and high communist convictions.

Following Leninist precepts, the CPSU consistently comes out in favor of consolidating the position of world socialism and strengthening ties with all the detachments of the international communist, worker and national liberation movement. The voice of the country of the Soviets resounds with authority in international forums, and its proposals are the basis for the most important solutions to the questions of peace and security.

The international community is now apprehending with great interest the new constructive initiatives which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov proposed in the name of our party and state during a festive meeting in Moscow. Affecting the fundamental interests of the planet's peoples, these initiatives once again confirm that a concern for peace has been, is and will be at the heart of a Leninist foreign policy.

In the name of the 270 million Soviet people, the participants in the festive meeting in the Kremlin addressed to the parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples of the world an ardent call for firm, trustworthy and stable peace. This appeal has flown all over the planet. It arouses a response and understanding in those who know well their responsibility for the situation of our planet.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state will in the future do everything to insure a quiet and peaceful future for the present and future generations!

The friendly multinational Soviet family has many outstanding accomplishments. Many great and important matters. However, it has also quite a few problems which are at times far from simple ones.

We know that their solution is in our hands. We look at the future with optimism because the party will lead us forward along the only correct Leninist course.

Leningraders approve with their whole heart and unanimously support this general policy and the purposeful practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee.

In conclusion, G. V. Romanov expressed the conviction that the communist and workers of Leningrad and the oblast -- together with the entire country -- will devote their work experience and knowledge with even greater energy to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and to the further prosperity of our motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(Comrade Romanov's presentation was repeatedly interrupted with applause).

G. Winston, the national chairman of the U.S. Communist Party who was warmly greeted by those who had assembled at the festive meeting, spoke. There is no place on earth where people do not know and talk about your great achievements and phenomenal progress during the short period of six decades, he said. The popular masses on all continents see in this shining example a lesson which can be used for the sake of their people under the specific conditions of the struggle against imperialism. That is why more and more tens of thousands of people grip the great hand of the Soviet people in a friendly handshake. The Communist Party of the United States, activists in the movement for peace in the United States and the enormous majority of mankind welcome the Soviet Union's peace policy, its peace initiatives and calls for negotiations which are based on equality and equal security.

A. Jugnauth, the leader of the Mauritius military movement (MMM) and the prime minister of Mauritius, who was warmly greeted by those who had assembled, is at the podium. He reported: "The report of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and the powerful call for strengthening peace and for resolutely rebuffing the intrigues of the imperialists, which was expressed in it, made an enormous impression on the members of our delegation. This speech is especially inspiring for us because we are struggling to destroy the last vestiges of colonialism and imperialism in our country. Together with friendly and peaceloving countries we are in favor of creating zones of peace in the Indian Ocean."

The participants in the meeting warmly greeted the presentation of Z. Kheyri, member of the Iraq Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. He announced that the Soviet Union is now a state whose name is associated with peace, security, freedom, and the happiness of people throughout the world. "We are obliged to the power of the Soviet Union and its Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with states having different social systems for the fact that a thermonuclear war has not been possible for the past several decades. We assure you, sons and daughters of the great Soviet people, that together with everyone else we will exert every effort to halt the arms race, eliminate weapons of mass destruction, and prevent a new war."

The presentation of U. Ramirez, member of the Political Committee and Secretariat of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee was warmly greeted by those who had assembled. He said: "Your multinational state has converted the dream of millions into a fact, having constructed a society where such ulcers of capitalism as exploitation, backwardness, poverty, and unemployment have retreated into the past never to return. The Soviet Union, just as the entire socialist commonwealth, is providing unfailing support to liberation anti-imperialist movements and to the fighters against national and social oppression. The Bolivian communists will do everything to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of Bolivia and the USSR and to deepen the relations of comradeship between our parties.

Representatives of Leningrad's youth greeted the participants in the festive meeting.

A welcoming letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted with great enthusiasm.

The festive meeting, which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was declared closed. The national anthem of the Soviet Union sounded.

In conclusion, a large gala concert was held. The leading artists of Leningrad and the city's and oblast's best amateur collectives appeared before the participants in the festive meeting.

That same day, the foreign guests saw the memorial Museum of V. I. Lenin in Smolnyy, went on board the cruiser Avrora, and visited the city's enterprises.

In the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery they honored the memory of the Leningraders and fighting men, who fell during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and laid flowers at the common graves of the memorial.

The representatives of the communist parties of Bolivia, Iraq and the United States departed for Moscow late in the evening.

A discussion between the Mauritius state delegation members and L. N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad council ispolkom, was held in the ispolkom of the Leningrad City Council of People's Deputies. Then the collective of the Calico Printing Factory imeni Vera Slutskaya received them as guests.

The guests from the state of Mauritius are continuing to get acquainted with Leningrad today.

CPSU'S GORBACHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW OBKOM MEETING

LD152056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] A plenum of the CPSU Moscow Obkom today discussed tasks of the Oblast party organization in the further social reconstruction of rural areas in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Citing the example of the "Rassvet" sovkhoz, Party Obkom First Secretary Comrade Konotop noted in his report that work has begun in the Moscow region on the comprehensive construction of all sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Much has been done in the Moscow region for the social reconstruction of rural areas. However, as those who spoke noted, much is still being tackled slowly and with insufficient thought.

The participants in the plenum stressed that large reserves are hidden in the organization of public services and amenities of outlying villages, improvement in the use of arable and forest land adjacent to them and attracting urban organizations to this work.

A decision was adopted on comprehensive construction in populated rural areas of the oblast, the development of production bases for farmstead construction [usadebnogo domostroyeniya] and additional measures for the creation of necessary conditions for private house-builders in rural areas.

Comrades Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

CPSU'S GRISHIN ADDRESSES LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Moscow Gorkom Ceremonial Meeting

WA161530 Moscow MOKSOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by V. V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU, at the ceremonial meeting of the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow City Soviet held in Moscow's Bolshoy Theater 23 December to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR: "In a Unified Fraternal Family]

> [Text] With a sense of pride in the progress achieved, Muscovites are welcoming the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR-- a glorious jubilee which vividly and persuasively demonstrates the great vitality of our system and the wisdom of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. The deeds and thoughts of the workers of the capital, as of all Soviet people, have been directed at putting into practice the historic decisions of the party's 26th congress and the tasks set forth by the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums.
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> A ceremonial meeting of the Moscow City Party Committee and the Moscow City Soviet, together with representatives of public organizations, workers of the capital and military personnel of the Moscow garrison, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held in the Bolshoy Theater of the USSR on 23 December.
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> In the presidium were Comrades G. A. Aliyuv, V. V. Grishin, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, and M. V. Zimyanin, party veterans, leaders in socialist competition, scientists and cultural workers, and military leaders.
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> Foreign guests who have come to our country to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR also were here.
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> Meeting participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

/V. V. Grishin,/ [in boldface] member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, addressed the ceremonial meeting.

"These days," he said, "the Soviet people are festively and joyously celebrating a national holiday--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!"

Six decades ago, in this hall of the Bolshoy Theater associated with many glorious pages in our history, the First All-Union Congress of Soviets adopted the Agreement and Declaration on the Formation of the USSR. These historic documents embodied the unswerving desire of the peoples of the fraternal Soviet national republics for state unification on the basis of their own close Soviets under the immortal Marxist-Leninist banner.

The ceremonial meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet dedicated to this important jubilee concluded yesterday in the Kremlin. It conclusively demonstrated the worldwide historic significance of the formation of the Soviet Union, the monolithic unity of the socialist society, the indestructible solidarity of the Soviet people behind the Communist Party, and their readiness to intensify their efforts in the struggle to further consolidate our union state.

Participants in the ceremonial meeting listened with great attention to the impressive and profound report by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Sixty Years of the USSR." It spoke impressively and powerfully of the results achieved by the Soviet people over the 60-year period and the future tasks of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The positions and conclusions of the report by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are of the greatest theoretical and practical importance for implementation of the CPSU's national policy and the all-round progress of Soviet society and for intensification of the people's struggle for peace and security.

The 60th anniversary of the USSR is an important date in the history of our state, in the life of the party and the people. The birth of our multinational union state was the direct result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which broke the chains of social and national oppression and uplifted the nations and nationalities of Russia to independent historic creative work.

The creation and successful development of the multinational Soviet Union is conclusive evidence of the great vitality of the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the outstanding successes of the CPSU's national policy, and the fraternal friendship of all the nations and nationalities of our multinational Motherland.

The formation of the USSR was directly linked with the work of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. He taught that building a new society and defending it from the encroachments of imperialism are impossible without the closest union of Soviet republics based on full mutual trust, voluntary agreement, and the elimination of any forms of inequality in relations among nations. The great leader of the proletariat advanced the brilliant idea of the state unification of Soviet national republics in a single Soviet Union.

The formation of the USSR has served as a reliable foundation for the flourishing of the creative forces of the nations and nationalities of the USSR and the steady consolidation of their collaboration in economic and cultural construction. A monolithic sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society has taken shape. This is the greatest service of our party, which has been able to practically embody the ideas and behests of V. I. Lenin and the principles of national policy which he developed.

Looking back at the past 60 years, Muscovites, as well as Soviet people, are legitimately proud of the great achievements of their Motherland and the rapid socioeconomic and cultural development of the union republics, building communism together. The great advantages of socialism and the soundness and wisdom of the Leninist course of the CPSU become clearly apparent in this progress of Soviet society.

United in a union state, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communisty Party carried out industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture, made a giant stride to the heights of advanced science and culture, and upheld the freedom and independence of our Motherland in the Great Patriotic War. The postwar rebirth, the epic of the virgin lands, and the peaceful achievements of the Soviet people on Earth and in space will never grow dim in the annals of our multinational Motherland.

A notable result of the revolutionary-creative activity of the workers of all Soviet republics has been the building of developed socialism in the USSR. A unified national economic complex serves as a reliable and firm material base for the development of all union republics and as the basis of the friendship and solidarity of all nations and nationalities of our country.

Each union republic, which occupies an important place in the public division of labor, is making an important contribution to increasing our national wealth and the economic might of the Motherland. In resolving countrywide national economic problems, the material and spiritual potential of every Soviet nation is increasing and becoming stronger and the unity of the new society is becoming more and more durable. Leading figures of union republics, who have emphasized that unification of the national republics in a single Soviet Union has increased their strength and has contributed to the establishment of the highly developed economy and advanced science and to the multifacted culture in each republic, have spoken about this persuasively.

The establishment of the Soviet Union was of vast international importance. The Soviet experience in solving the national problem and the transformation of backward districts of Russia into flourishing union republics in short periods of time have become an inspiring example for all peoples in their struggle for social and national liberation. Speaking at the ceremonial meeting, the leaders of fraternal communist and workers parties and public figures warmly congratulated our party and the Soviet people on the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR. They noted that the experience of creating an All-Union state and a multinational country is of world importance, and that this experience, taking the conditions of their own countries into consideration, is being widely utilized by peoples who have followed the path of building socialism. They emphasized in their speeches that the fraternal friendship of their parties and peoples with the CPSU and the Soviet people is a firm foundation for progressive movement forward for all world socialism.

From the first day of its existence, the Soviet Union has raised high the banner of peace and friendship among the peoples of all countries and continents. At present, when the international situation has become seriously aggravated as a result of the adventurist policy of imperialism, and mainly American imperialism, the very existence of the Soviet Union and its persistent efforts aimed at putting into practice the Program of Peace for the 1980's is the support [opora] for all peace-loving forces, an inspiring stimulus in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and for international detente. The new proposals advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov for the reduction of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear missile weapons [raketno-yadernoye oruzhiye srednego radiusa deystviya] in Europe, which are based on the principle of parity and equal security of the sides [printsip ravenstva i odinakovoy bezopasnosti storon], serves the interests both of the Soviet people and the people of all countries. The Soviet people warmly approve of and support the foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and all progressive mankind values it highly.

In the appeal to parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples of the world adopted at the anniversary meeting in the Kremlin, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet expressed confidence that states and peoples, by uniting their efforts, will be able to overcome the threat of war, maintain and strengthen peace on earth, and guarantee the individual's right to life.

V. V. Grishin continued: Moscow, which was chosen as the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the First All-Union Congress of Soviets, become the center of the unifying movement of the peoples of the national republics. This was a result of its high authority as the capital of the Russian Federation, which played a prominent role in the international rallying of the Soviet national republics and in the formation of a union state.

For 6 decades Moscow has fulfilled the honorary and responsible role of capital of the USSR and the high mission of political and administrative center of the entire country. It serves as the symbol of the inviolable friendship of the peoples and the might of the Soviet Union, and its adherence to the great cause of communism.

"Moscow," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said, "is the economic and political heart of the country. The rhythm of life of all our great Motherland is heard in its beat."

Moscow is the All-Union headquarters of socialist and communist construction. The word of our Leninist party resounds and the general direction of our country's development in scheduled stages of communist construction is given from Moscow, from the platforms of CPSU congresses. The five-year plans for economic and social development of the USSR receive the force of law in Moscow.

Moscow's role in defending the socialist achievements of our Motherland is great. The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government led the heroic struggle of the Soviet people precisely from here against internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention, and against fascism in the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. Gratitude will always be alive in the hearts of Muscovites to the representatives of all our country's nationalities who, in single formation with the Russian people, defended our native capital in the bloody battles of the autumn of 1941, debunked the myth of the invincibility of the German Army, and inflicted the most severe defeat on the enemy. The victory of Moscow was of historic importance. It was the beginning of a radical turn in the course of the war, the beginning of the crushing defeat of the German fascist forces.

Keeping in mind V. I. Lenin's instructions to serve as an example for the entire country, Moscow, its working class, intelligentsia, and all its working people have unfailingly proceeded and are proceeding in the first ranks of the struggle for socialism and communism.

The entire history of the capital over the past 60 years is a living chronicle of the struggle and victory of the Soviet people in creating a new society. Owing to the continuing concern of the party and government, the assistance of the peoples of union republics, and the selfless labor of Muscovites, Moscow has become the largest economic, scientific and cultural center, in which the achievements of developed socialism are embodied. The General Plan for development of Moscow is being consistently implemented, and large-scale urban development transformations have been made. Moscow now is justly called the best-planned city in the world. The task of transforming the capital into a model communisty city is being persistently resolved.

The working people of Moscow welcomed with great satisfaction the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which confirmed the party's steadfast determination to unswervingly follow the Leninist course of the 26th CPSU Congress in the future as well. They are greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner, and a Moscow-wide communist subbotnik dedicated to this jubilee has been carried out. In welcoming the jubilee, Muscovites are successfully completing fulfillment of the targets for 2 years of the five-year plan. According to results of the anniversary competition, the city of Moscow, the Krasnopresnenskiy and Perovskiy Rayons, and 116 enterprises and organizations of the capital have been awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. Four rayons and dozens of enterprises were given awards of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU. Muscovites, closely united behind the Communist Party and its Central Committee, are increasing their contribution to implementation of the CPSU's economic and social policy, and are intensifying their struggle to put the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress into practice.

One of the main results of our union state's 60 years is the fact that the Communist Part is the leading and guiding force in the socialist solution of the national question and in the creation of the USSR. It is actively and consistently putting into practice the Leninist program on the national question and is successfully leading the struggle of all the country's peoples for the revolutionary reconstruction of Soviet society, and for increasing the contribution of each nation and nationality in resolving the problems of communist construction. The CPSU displays continuing concern for the rapprochement and unity of all nations and nationalities, and conducts a decisive struggle against any misinterpretations and vestiges in the area of national relationships.

"By aiming its policy at harmonious combination of national and international interests," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the ceremonial meeting, "the party is creating the social conditions in which the prosperity and all-round development of each nation serves as a prerequisite for the upsurge and prosperity of our entire fraternal union."

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, the working people of Moscow, true to the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to do everything in the future to increase the capital's contribution to strengthen the might of our union state, to strengthen peace, and to further develop and unify the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In observing the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, we send words of heartfelt greeting to the fighters of the revolution, the delegates of the First All-Union Congress of Soviets, participants in the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, veterans of the first five-year plans and the postwar renaissance, and the heroes of labor today --to all whose heroic feat of arms and constructive labor have promoted the consolidation and development of the mighty Soviet Union.

V. V. Grishin stated further: Our meeting is being attended by foreign delegations which have come to the capital of the Soviet Union to observe the jubilee of the USSR together with us and all the Soviet people. We warmly welcome our dear guests--delegations of the fraternal communist parties of the United States of America, France, Greece, Argentina, Colombia, Canada and Israel, and delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic who are taking part in our ceremonial meeting.

From here, from this historic hall, we send heartfelt congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR to Muscovites, workers and employees, cultural workers and scientists, and the fighting men of our glorious Armed Forces, to all the Soviet People!

The ceremonial meeting of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU and the Moscow City Soviet, together with representatives of public organizations, working people of the capital and military personnel of the Moscow garrison, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is proclaimed open.

Machine Tool Plant Anniversary

WA161600 Moscow MOKSOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 82 pp 1-3

[Article: "The Work Pride of the Plant"]

[Excerpts] The famous Moscow Machine Tool Plant imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze has completed 50 years. During this time, it has been transformed into a unique enterprise for the production of machine tools and automatic transfer lines for the motor vehicle, transportation and other very important branches of the national economy. The collective of the enterprise, one of the flagships of the capital's industry, is doing everything to work with greater effectiveness and quality and to not only fulfill but also overfulfill state plans.

V. V. Grishin made a speech.

V. V. Grishin said that today is a happy event in the life of the collective of the Moscow "Stankostroitel'nyy zavod" Production Association imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze. The Order of the October Revolution, which has been awarded for great successes in developing the native machine-tool industry, is being presented to the association.

In the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Moscow Party City Committee, V. V. Grishin ardently and heartily congratulated the ones being awarded, all the workers and the engineer and technical workers and employees of the association for the high award of the motherland; and wished the collective new successes in work and new achievements in the task of constructing communism.

A recently held plenum of the party gorkom determined the tasks of the Moscow city party organization in implementing the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and examined the drafts of the Moscow 1983 plan and budget which were then approved by a session of the Moscow Council of People's Deputies. The matter now depends on all work collectives and all workers conducting the struggle to achieve the planned frontiers even more actively.

Products worth hundreds of millions of rubles have already been sold above the plan. The production of a great number of new types of machine-building products has been mastered. The assortment of goods for the population has been significantly expanded and updated.

Our city has become more comfortable and beautiful. During the current year alone, more than one million square meters of production space, housing with an overall area of 3.7 million square meters, 23 school buildings, vegetable storehouses with a capacity of 54,000 tons, and a large number of cultural and health installations and children's establishments have been put into operation.

The work of the Muscovites has been highly rated by the party and government. Based on the results of the all-union socialist competition in honor of the country's jubilee, the city of Moscow, the Krasnopresnenskiy and Perovskiy Rayons and more than 100 enterprises and organizations in the capital, including your association, have been awarded temporary Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

More than 30 of the city's work collectives and the Baumanskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Proletarskiy, and Pervomayskiy Rayons have been named winners for their successes in the all-Russian socialist competition. Many Muscovites have been conferred state awards.

The city-wide communist subbotnik [work given to the state without pay on days off or overtime], which took place on 18 December and which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was a true labor holiday. Items worth tens of millions of rubles were produced during the subbotnik by the Muscovites. A large volume of work was performed in construction, transportation, the city economy, and the service area. A significant contribution was made to the early fulfillment fund of the 11th Five-Year Plan. A great deal of work to clean the city and to organize its public services and amenities was carried out.

It is necessary to point out that the movement, which has begun, is not a short-term campaign. The strengthening of work, production and executive discipline without additional expenditures will permit the effectiveness of public production to be significantly improved. Such an approach is completely responsive to the party's social and economic policy. It is the duty of each communist, each party organization and all the workers to make their contribution to this patriotic and very important task which is necessary for the country.

V. V. Grishin continued, the famous collective of the "Stankostroitel'nyy zavod" Production Association imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, whose headquarters plant has completed 50 years, has always been and is in the vanguard of the work accomplishments of Moscow's workers.

The successes, which have been achieved in the collective's production activity are the result of selfless labor by the association's workers and engineer and technical workers and employees; purposeful organizational and political work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations; and artistic leadership which was able to mobilize the workers to solve the tasks facing the enterprises and to expand the mass socialist competition to fulfill plans and obligations ahead of time.

V. V. Grishin expressed hearty thanks to the wonderful toilers, to all workers, and to the engineer and technical workers and employees of the association for their urgent and selfless work, constant striving for new heights and high creative activity in production.

He continued, large and critical tasks face the association during the current five-year plan. The output of items must be increased by 30 percent. The entire growth in production volume ought to be obtained by a growth in labor productivity. This requires serious work to improve production processes, to introduce fundamentally new equipment, and to create and employ the latest technology.

At the same time, there are shortcomings in the plant. The party organization and the administration of the enterprise have not achieved an increase in the level of production rhythm. More than half of the plant's monthly program is produced during the last 10 day period of the month. The growth rates in production volume in the subsidiaries of the association, which are located outside of Moscow, are considerably lower than in the headquarters enterprise. This leads to a lack of balance in insuring the assembly of automatic transfer lines and special machines with units and finishing items. There also exist losses in working time because of intra-shift wasted time, absenteeism and violations of discipline.

During the current year, the plan for commissioning fixed capital was not fulfilled by the enterprise and the construction and putting into operation of engineer experimental buildings were not insured.

The speaker emphasized that it is necessary to correct the existing shortcomings and to direct the collective's efforts toward increasing in every way possible production effectiveness by accelerating the growth of labor productivity and introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive experience. It is necessary to pay the most serious attention to the search for and use of internal production reserves.

It is necessary to see to it that questions concerning the saving of material and energy resources and of a zealous attitude toward national property are constantly at the center of the collective's attention. Improving the quality of produced machines and raising their competitive position in the world market must become one of the main tasks.

The economic leadership and party organization of the plant must constantly keep in mind questions concerning the technical re-equipping of the enterprise, the improvement of production standards and the strengthening of work and production discipline.

Organization, discipline and a creative search are required in solving the tasks facing us. The problem of further mechanizing and automating production processes, the widespread introduction of robot technical systems which replace human labor in the technological process, has especially important significance.

It is no less important to improve the organization of production continuously and to raise the level of controlling the enterprise. The widespread introduction of the brigade form for organizing and stimulating work, which must become the primary one in the association, is an effective method here.

During the current five-year plan, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations; economic leaders; and all the workers of the enterprise must widely expand the work to convert the headquarters plant into a model enterprise of Moscow. To do this, it is necessary to organize the struggle for converting each section and subunit of the plant into model ones based on production effectiveness, work quality, technical equipment and technology, and a high level of labor mechanization. A great deal must be done for the further social development of the collective.

It is necessary to enlist each worker in the movement -- which has been widely established in Moscow -- to strengthen discipline and order. You are one of the initiators of this movement. It is necessary to create a situation of intolerance toward violations of work and public discipline and to treat them as an extraordinary event. It is incumbent to raise the work collectives role in overcoming shortcomings in production and in public life and to affirm everywhere the fundamental principle of collectivism -- one for all and all for one.

It is necessary to insure an improvement in political, work and moral indoctrination and the creation of an atmosphere of goodwill, mutual respect and exactingness in relations between people. The "Moral Principles of an Inhabitant of a Model Communist City" must become the norm of life for each Muscovite.

V. V. Grishin further said that you well know your capabilities, existing difficulties and unresolved problems. The main thing is to draw correct conclusions from that and to take the appropriate steps for a further movement forward. The future of your association and of your entire life takes shape in the present. When solving today's tasks, it is necessary to march into tomorrow more boldly and actively. Such an approach guaranteed you successes in the past, and it will insure them in the future also.

V. V. Grishin announced the ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding the Order of the October Revolution to the "Stankostroitel'nyy zavod" Production Association imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

He heartily congratulated the workers and the engineer technical workers and employees of the association on the high governmental award and wished them good health, much happiness and further successes in the work for the good of our motherland and for the great cause of communist construction.

REPORT ON UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

WA161600 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The 10th USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session opened at 10 a.m. on 30 November in the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

The session was opened by Deputy K. M. Sytnik, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies and guests honored with a minute's silence the memory of outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, most prominent figure of the international communist and worker movement and relentless fighter for peace and the friendship of the peoples, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

A decree recognizing the authority of Deputy A. N. Popernyak, who was elected for Khmelnitskaya Oblast's Derazhnyanskiy Electoral Okrug, was adopted by the UkSSR Supreme Soviet following the report of the Credentials Commission delivered by Deputy G. K. Kryuchkov, chairman of the commission.

The deputies unanimously approved the session agenda:

1. Election of a member of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. The UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary.

3. The Plan of the UkSSR's Economic and Social Development for 1983 and the Course of Fulfillment of the Plan of the UkSSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982.

4. The UkSSR Budget for 1983 and the report on fulfillment of the UkSSR Budget in 1981.

5. Formation of a UkSSR Supreme Soviet Energy Commission.

6. Ratification of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts.

At the proposal of Deputy Yu. N. Yel'chenko, who spoke at the behest of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and UkSSR Council of Elders and Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy A. A. Titarenko, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, member of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The UkSSR Supreme Soviet passed a decree relieving Deputy Ya. Ya. Kolotukha of his duties as UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary in connection with his retirement on pension.

A decree on the election of Deputy N. G. Khomenko as UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary was passed unanimously.

The report on the third item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy V. A. Masol, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the UkSSR Gosplan.

The report on the fourth item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy V. P. Kozeruk, minister of finance of the UkSSR.

The deputies heard a supporting report of permanent commissions of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet delivered by Deputy V. K. Metlyayev, chairman of the Planning-Budget Commission.

Discussion of the third and fourth items on the agenda began. Deputy V. P. Mysnichenko (Kharkov Oblast's Bogodukhovskiy Electoral Okrug) spoke in the debate.

Discussion of the third and fourth items on the agenda continued after the break under the chairmanship of Deputy I. P. Lysenko, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet. The following participated in the debate: V. A. Zgurskiy, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Kiev's Kiyevskiy-Minskiy Electoral Okrug) and the deputies of N. I. Kivalov (Dnepropetrovsk Oblast's Gornyatskiy Electoral Okrug), A. V. Strukov (Donetsk Oblast's Gorlovskiy-Nikitovskiy Electoral Okrug), M. A. Skitsko (Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast's Gorodenkovskiy Electoral Okrug), G. A. Ustimenko (Poltava Oblast's Poltavskiy Electoral Okrug), V. A. Lisitsyn (Voroshilovgrad Oblast's Slavyanoserbskiy Electoral Okrug), Ya. S. Podstrigach (Lvov Oblast's Pershotravnevyy Electoral Okrug), V. P. Kulyagin (Sumy Oblast's Zarechnyy Electoral Okrug), A. P. Nochevkin (Poltava Oblast's Mirgorodskiy Electoral Okrug), V. I. Sivolob (Kharkov Oblast's Dergachevskiy Electoral Okrug), L. A. Solov'yev (Voroshilovgrad Oblast's Popasnyanskiy Electoral Okrug), N. A. Didyk (Vinnitsa Oblast's Vinnitskiy Electoral Okrug), and V. Z. Borisovskiy (Dnepropetrovsk Oblast's Il'ichevskiy Electoral Okrug).

Discussion of the third and fourth items continued at the evening session under the chairmanship of Deputy K. M. Sytnik, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet. The following deputies participated: V. A. Yalanskiy (Zaporozhye Oblast's Khortnikskiy Electoral Okrug), N. A. Garkusha (Kherson Oblast's Tsyurupinskiy Electoral Okrug), B. N. Sventsitskiy (Volyna Oblast's Rozhishchenskiy Electoral Okrug), V. A. Galyan (Crimean Oblast's Razdol'nenskiy Electoral Okrug), M. V. Fomenko (Ternopol Oblast's Berezhanskiy Electoral Okrug) and Yu. A. Krasnoshapka (Kiev Oblast's Belotserkovskiy-Zavodskiy Electoral Okrug).

The closing remarks on the third item on the agenda were delivered by Deputy V. A. Masol deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the UkSSR Gosplan.

The UkSSR Law on the Plan of the UkSSR's Economic and Social Development for 1983 and the UkSSR Supreme Soviet decree on the course of fulfillment of the plan of the UkSSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 were passed unanimously.

The closing remarks on the fourth item on the agenda were delivered by Deputy V. P. Kozeruk, minister of finance of the UkSSR.

The UkSSR Law on the UkSSR Budget for 1983 and the UkSSR Supreme Soviet decree ratifying the report on fulfillment of the UkSSR Budget in 1981 were passed unanimously.

The deputies turned to examination of the fifth item on the agenda.

The Supreme Soviet formed a Permanent Energy Commission, to which 29 deputies were elected. Deputy G. P. Kharchenko, second secretary of the Zaporozhye Obkom, was elected chairman of the commission.

The report on ratification of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts adopted since the last session was delivered by Deputy V. S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies unanimously passed the laws and decrees ratifying the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts. This concluded the 10th UkSSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session.

GOSSNAB OFFICIAL ON NEED FOR FUEL ECONOMY

LD151549 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1010 GMT on 15 February carries a 20-minute live or recorded interview with Georgiy Fedorovich Ivanovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, in which he stresses the importance of economizing on fuel and energy resources. He states that in the last 20 years consumption has almost tripled in the USSR; the country's fuel and energy complex now produces approximately 20 percent of the world's production of energy, and in the 11th 5-Year Plan the increase in fuel extraction will continue. Ivanovskiy continues: "However the days of cheap fuel are long gone in the world economy, and in our country, expenditure on the extraction and transportation of fuel is increasing yearly. The fact is that the existing deposits of oil, gas, and coal in the European part of the country as well as in the Urals are either being used up, or are situated at great depths in more difficult mining and geological conditions.

The newly discovered deposits of oil, gas, and coal are situated far in the North or East in unihabited areas with difficult natural and climatic conditions. The assimilation and working of such deposits and especially the transportation of fuel to the consumers, most of whom live in the European part of the USSR and in the Urals, require large expenditure.

"In the last 10 years the average cost of extracting coal in the USSR has increased by 1.6 times while that of natural gas has doubled. The average distance over which oil and gas must be transported has increased by 2.1 and 1.6 times respectively which has considerably increased expenditure on fuel transportation. The increase in expenditure on the development of the fuel and energy complex, and on the annually increasing requirements of the national economy for fuel and energy have thus made the problems of economizing on fuel and energy resources a very important all-state task."

Ivanovskiy goes on to say that all levels of the national economy must pursue a policy of energy saving, and that much work has been done in recent years in this direction. Power engineering and thermal power engineering have great scope for economizing on energy consumption, which can be done by improving the structure of generating capacities, by introducing new economic power sets and atomic power stations, by modernizing equipment, and by reducing consumption; considerable energy savings can also be made in the Metallurgy Industry and in cement and mineral fertilizers production. He also says that wider use of secondary energy resources will help, and it is calculated that by 1990 they will save an extra 27 million tons of rated fuel. The introduction of low-consumption equipment is of importance in energy economy, and also, people must be aware of the need to save energy in the home.

Ivanovskiy states: "In all ministries, departments, enterprises, and factories long-term and annual plans are being formulated for organizational and technical measures to economize on energy resources. Socialist competition is developing increasingly widely for the economical use of fuel and energy. However, in several cases these plans either fail to envisage the full realization of the established tasks for economizing, or they are not completely fulfilled. The consequence of this situation is that between 1981 and 1982 about 30 ministries failed to fulfill not only the established tasks but also their pledges for economizing on fuel, while 14 ministries failed to economize on electricity and fuel energy."

Concluding, he says that the fight against wastage and the campaign to be economical is a matter for everybody's attention.

WORKS OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD101503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0908 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Bryansk engineering works production association, decorated with the Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner is an enterprise which enjoys great labor traditions. (Nelya Gluzova), our correspondent, has visited the works:

[Gluzova] As long ago as 1918, regulations to which the entire labor process was subordinate were worked out at the works. The issue of discipline in production was the main issue here. Already at that time, as one of the first plants in the country, the works organized production processes owing to a precise organization of labor and strict labor discipline.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin approved the Bryansk rules which later became famous. He recommended that they be widely introduced into practice at all the industrial enterprises of the country. Vladimir Ilich Lenin termed these rules the first model of labor legislation. Much has changed since that time. A new generation of the working class of the eighties, true heirs and continuers of the glorious labor traditions of the enterprise, works here now.

Section Senior Foreman Viktor Vasilyevich Anukhin, as a foreman you are responsible not only for the organization of work but also for the state of labor discipline?

[Anukhin] Yes, we have a very closely-knit collective, a good collective. There are, however, two people who still impede our work. The section collective at our section meetings investigates the cases of just such slovenly individuals and truants who, either because of their inebriated state or else some other reason, are absent from work.

[Gluzova] Boris Andreyevich Sazonov is deputy chief of section. He is also chairman of the prevention council of the section council. Well, Boris Andreyevich, what specific measures do you apply to persistent [zlostnyy] absentees, violators of discipline?

[Sazonov] We deprive them of their bonuses for fulfilling technological norms. Well, in our section 682 people work. Because of all kinds of violations as far as the results of their work throughout a year are concerned, 63 of them will not receive this form of remuneration. Well, these methods are also educational. Apart from this we tried to transfer particularly persistent truants to lower paid work.

Above all, the prevention council through its work tries somehow to reform these people, and for the most part it does succeed, and at times, it does not succeed. Well, quite recently, literally this week, we found we had to ask the workshop committee -- which agreed -- to dismiss Luzganov, a persistent absentee, in accordance with the rules.

We have been dealing with this guy for a long time. He was never accustomed to working anywhere for any length of time. His case was debated at a meeting of workers of the sixth subsection where the workers themselves, foremen, and managers spoke of him in totally unflattering terms, and he deserves this.

[Vera Ivanovna Tukhvidov] It was they who submitted the proposal to dismiss him.

[Gluzova] Vera Ivanovna Tukhvidov, secretary of the section's party organization, has joined our conversation. Vera Ivanovna, what do you see as the task of the party organization regarding the creation of an active and intolerant attitude toward those who violate labor discipline?

[Tukhvidov] First and foremost this task consists of enhancing the personal responsibility of each person for the state of his work. Communists had some very sharp things to say: Knyazev, lathe operator from the 11th subsection, and lathe operator Yelena Mironova said: If he absented himself from work, he is a truant; deprive him of his leave. If he fails to turn up for work, if he upsets the fulfillment of the shift task or the tasks set for the 24 hour period; well, he does material damage to the state. Deduct money from his wages so that he can feel the damage he's done to the state.

Another task, of course, is to step up the work of Comrades' Courts. Then an atmosphere of intolerance toward truants and drunkards will be created within the collective. All this will make for better labor discipline and quality of work.

TRUD DESCRIBES COMRADES' COURT SESSION

PM141249 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 13 February publishes on page 2 a 700-word undated Moscow report by S. Jurariy under the heading "Comrades' Court." Gurariy gives an account of a Comrades' Court session at the Krasnaya Presnya DSK-1 ferroconcrete structures plant at which the workers of the first molding shop considered the case of V. Sarychev, "an inveterate violator of discipline." The report describes the testimonies from various workers, quotes Sarychev's admission of guilt and his promise to rectify his behavior, and notes in conclusion that "the Comrade's Court, invested with the collective's trust, expresses its will -- it wages a merciless war against those who do not want to work honestly and who dishonor the working man."

The report is accompanied by three photographs showing Sarychev, the session hall, and Crance truck operator I. Fokin addressing the court.

INITIATIVE TO INCREASE RAILWAY EFFICIENCY NOTED

LD121414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Trains will run more quickly now. A new initiative by workers on the Southwestern railway is described by our correspondent Vladimir Sokolev.

[Sokolev] A long train with over 50 wagons stands at a red signal at the entry to the station. It stands for a long time. This occurs at the intersection of the Southwestern and Lvov railroads on a very busy line which carries transit loads of ore from Krivoy rog, coal from the Donbass, metal, machines and other important freight which is awaited somewhere. And this is not just one or two wagons which if delayed on an enterprise's siding would result in a fine, but a whole train of wagons. Moreover, it is standing idle at the fault or, more precisely, at the will of the railwaymen themselves. This occurs frequently wherever railroads intersect and, at times, where sections intersect. But railwaymen seem to have agreed to avoid talking about this aloud.

This secret agreement to keep silent has been broken by workers of the Kazatin section of the Southwestern railway. They honestly revealed the reasons for such delays, which last year in their regions led to delays totaling 16,500 hours for almost 13,000 trains at the intersections with the Odessa and Lvov railways. I tell you, these figures are simply stunning. And now the workers of the Kazatin section have called on workers in neighboring regions to put an end to such delays and have pledged themselves to take trains from their neighbors without the slightest delay.

I asked (Boris Stepanovich Oleynik), head of the Southwestern railway, to comment on this initiative.

[Begin recording] [(Oleynik)] Their initiative exploited a very important reserve for improving the work of the whole of the country's railway transport. And the scale of this reserve can be illustrated by the example of our railway. At our four intersections with neighboring railways -- the Southern, Lvov, Odessa and Moldavian lines -- our neighbors delayed at red entry signals over 25,000 trains with a total idling time of almost 40,000 hours. This meant the loss of about 2 million wagon/hours.

[Question] Do your intersection stations take trains from your neighbors without delays?

[Answer] No. I must admit that we have also been guilty, at least until recently, of such delays. Of course, this is a harmful practice because the general tasks for improving the work of railroad transport are sacrificed for the sake of immediate local interests. The value of the Kazatin section workers' initiative is that they have decided to break with this practice. They have pledged to accept their neighbors' trains at the intersections without delays and without hindrance, and they have proposed that they conclude agreements on competition to give such trains the greenlight.

[Question] And this will have quite a considerable effect.

[Answer] It already has, because the Kazatin workers' initiative has been supported by all sections of our railroad. Even though no agreements have yet been concluded with our neighbors, delays to trains at intersections in January were considerably reduced. And to ensure that the effect is even greater, the Kazatin workers have quite rightly posed the question of changing the system of accounting for the availability of wagons so that it will exclude the very possibility of delays to trains. [end recording]

[Sokoloev] In general this is one example where, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said at this meeting with Moscow machine-tool builders, the introduction of good order really does not require any capital investments.

MINISTER ON CRITICISM OF MACHINE TOOL PLANT

LD141146 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The editorial office has received replies to criticism voiced on 20 January in the Vremya newscast, in which we reported from Klinskiy machine tool plant in Moscow Oblast. The point concerned one of the machine tools that the plant had been manufacturing for 3 years with the quality mark; the right to this mark has now been taken away because defects in manufacture prevented it from measuring up to repeated use. Speaking about why this had happened, the machine builders pointed to such reasons as obsolete equipment in the foundry shop, inadequacies in assembly work, and finally, poor labor discipline.

USSR Minister of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry Balmont's reply says that all the facts set out have been confirmed. In the all-union association Soyuztochstankoprom, together with the plant, measures have been drawn up to enhance the efficiency of work and the technical reequipment of Klinsky machine tool works for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan period as a whole. This year the contract work plan on the building of the plant's projects is to be increased from R350 to R500 thousand; in 1982 only R130,000 worth was assimilated. Concerning the implementation of these measures, Moscow Obkom and Klinskiy Gorkom have undertaken supervision of the plan for organizational and technical measures designed to improve the quality of production. This is mentioned in the reply signed by Secretary of Moscow Obkom Comrade Cherepanov.

All this gives us hope that as a result of the measures taken the quality mark will be restored to the Klinskiy plant's machine tool.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS NUCLEAR WAR CONFERENCE

PM111423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Scientists' Weighty Word"]

[Text] The participation of Soviet scientists in the movement to prevent nuclear war, and measures by the Soviet Academy of Sciences in support of the worldwide antiwar movement were discussed 10 February at a session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. Those who addressed the session -- A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Ye.P. Velikhov and P.N. Fedoseyev, vice presidents of the academy; and G.K. Skryabin, chief academic secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium -- emphasized the extraordinary importance and the growing urgency of this sphere of the academy's activity. Today, as never before, they said, it is necessary to make the maximum use of scientists' knowledge and their weighty authority to convey the truth about the consequences of thermonuclear war to the broad masses of the entire planet's population.

Soviet scientists, as it was pointed out at the session, fully approve the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course of strengthening peace and removing the threat of war; warmly support the new constructive proposals for curbing the arms race and improving the international situation made by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and welcome the realistic initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

The clear and well-defined stand of Soviet scientists in defense of peace and against the madness of nuclear war is reflected in numerous international forums and in the movements of very different peace-loving forces. This was reported by Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and by Academicians M.A. Markov and P.L. Kapitsa, who addressed the session.

Among the numerous initiatives of the world's scientific public the "Declaration on Preventing Nuclear War," adopted in Rome by eminent scientists representing academies of sciences in countries on all five continents, attracts special attention. Pointing to the real danger of nuclear catastrophe, the authors of the Rome declaration declare that the use of nuclear weapons is tantamount to a crime against all mankind.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium expressed confidence that Soviet scientists, who have always marched in the front ranks of peace champions, will continue to spare no effort to rid mankind of the danger of nuclear war and will step up their efforts in cooperation with all representatives of the world scientific community. The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium adopted a decision to begin preparations to hold this spring an all-union conference of scientists in defense of peace against the threat of thermonuclear war.

SHCHARANSKY RECOVERING AFTER HUNGER STRIKE

NC160756 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, Feb 16 (AFP) -- Jailed Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky ended a three-and-a-half month hunger strike on January 14 and is recovering weight and strength, his mother told Western correspondents here today.

Speaking by telephone, Ida Milgrom said she had had a letter from her son saying he had ended the protest -- begun on September 27 -- on January 14. The letter said he was gaining weight and headaches suffered while on the strike were fading.

However Mrs Milgrom said her son had serious heart problems, though he was not in hospital.

Mr Shcharansky began the strike in protest at a ban on writing to his family.

George Marchais, secretary of the French Communist Party, said late last month that he had been assured in a letter from Soviet party boss Yuriy Andropov that the Jewish dissident had ended his fast.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON CSA JANUARY WORK FIGURES

PRAVDA Report

PM151651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Diary of All-Union Competition: How the Year Began"]

[Excerpts] Industry

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, the plan for January for the total volume of output was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. A considerable quantity of oil and gas, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, instruments, automation facilities, computer equipment, technological equipment, cement, and consumer goods were produced above plan.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 6.3 percent compared with January last year. Industrial enterprises in all the union republics except Armenia coped with the plan. Preferential rates of production development were secured in Belorrussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

But not all collectives or components in the national economy are yet working harmoniously and with a high return. Production of the following items was less than planned in the first month of the year -- finished rolled ferrous metal products, chemical fibers, certain individual types of agricultural machines, round timber, precast ferroconcrete, bricks, and -- among consumer goods -- knitted articles, and color television sets.

Of course, there are various reasons for this. But it is also obvious that reserves are not being brought into play everywhere and the responsibility of leaders, Communists, and all working people for the destiny of the plan and for maximum production efficiency has not been brought up to the necessary high level. For instance, in industry as a whole, labor productivity increased by 5.5 percent, which accounted for 87 percent of the growth in industrial output. But at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the level of commodity output production per worker was lower than in January last year.

In January, all the country's labor collectives adopted new socialist pledges and defined the main directions of work. In order to implement what is planned, there is a need for a high level of conscious discipline, efficient labor organization, well-organized supplies, and faultless quality of output. In a word, all the components are important, and someone specific is responsible for each of them -- the lathe operator; team leader; foreman, or ship, plant, or ministry leader. That means that the reminder heard at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum of the simple truth that the better we work, the better we will live, is becoming increasingly relevant.

Agriculture

The calendar says February, but spring has already arrived in the southern regions. Making use of the sunny days, farmers in the Northern Caucasus have begun field work on a selective basis. A number of farms in Stavropol Kray are preparing the soil for spring crops. The foothill valleys of the Kuban have embarked on the sowing of peas, oats, and perennial grasses. The top-dressing of winter crops is under way in Kirghizia. At the same time in the center and the east of the country, the winter has turned up snowstorms as if it had suddenly remembered itself. Here the long-awaited snow has fallen abundantly. The machine operators of north Kazakhstan, the Altay, the Transurals and the Volga are hurrying to retain it. After the dry fall it is particularly important this year to accumulate as much winter moisture as possible in the fields.

The all-union competition for high quality restoration of machinery is gathering speed, following the initiative of repair workers in Estonia and Bryansk, Poltava and Tashkent oblasts. By 1 February, 86 out of every 100 tractors were ready, as were 80 trucks, 93 seeders and 79 sprinklers out of ever 100. The rate of repair is slightly higher this year than last. But the results would be better if the machine operators were not let down by certain partners in the agroindustrial complex. Thus delivery schedules for components are being disrupted by the Rubtsovsk tractor spares plant, the Kharkov tractor engines plant, the "Chelyabinskiy Traktornyy Zavod" and "Kiyevtraktorodetal" associations, and others. One reason for the disruptions is shortcomings in planning. Last year farm repair workshops failed to receive 12 million tractor track link pins out of the planned 55 million. Despite this, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building plans to deliver 17 percent of the annual plan for these components in the first quarter of the year, and 48 percent in the last quarter. Obviously the situation must be rapidly rectified.

And how are the stockmen fulfilling their pledges? State purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 4 percent in January compared with the first month of last year, and egg purchases by 6 percent. Nearly 440,000 tons more milk was procured -- a 15 percent increase. At the same time, marketability in dairy units in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, and a number of other republics remains low.

The conditions now exist everywhere for increasing the productivity of animals and increasing the production and sale to the state of produce from livestock units. The cattle and hog population on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased. More fodder has been procured than before. And the winter is now mild, without severe frosts. The favorable conditions must be utilized to the full to successfully fulfill and exceed plans and pledges.

Shortcomings, Increases Noted

LD151834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that in January, industry increased its production volume by 6.3 percent, as compared with the same period last year. Labor productivity grew by 5.5 percent. Analyzing this data, our correspondent notes:

The January results show that Soviet industry achieved a higher rate than in the first month of last year. The country received much above-plan oil, gas, instruments, and means of automation, technological machinery, and consumer goods. The January program was fulfilled by all industrial ministries with the exception of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, and by all union republics apart from Armenia. One can say, in looking through the USSR Central Statistical Administration data, that at the beginning of this year, production efficiency grew noticeably; 87 percent of the increase in industrial production was achieved as a result of increased labor productivity.

Of course it would be wrong to think that all is well in our industries, and that all reserves and growths are being used. Yes, we know that there is still much to be done to increase production efficiency and improve the quality of products. It was not by chance that the USSR Council of Ministers, analyzing the activity of our industry in 1982 and January of this year, obliged ministers and heads of departments, here we quote: "To work out and implement measures to eradicate existing shortcomings, increase the level of all work in order to increase further the pace, and improve the efficiency of public production, in order to achieve the best final results with the least expenditure."

The aim of material production under socialism is to achieve the maximum possible increase in the standard of living of the people. Looking at the Central Statistical Administration report from this point of view, we would note that in January of this year the country's retail trade turnover grew by over 3 percent.

We can say with confidence that this process will continue. At the moment, after all, on the government's instructions supplementary measures are being worked out and are beginning to be implemented with the aim of increasing the output of consumer goods during the current year, and of improving the quality, and expanding the variety of these goods.

WORK DISCIPLINE VIEWED IN LIGHT OF 1982 RESULTS

PM151133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing the Efficiency and Improving the Quality of Work]

[Excerpts] The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia -- all the working people of our great socialist motherland -- are working unremittingly to fulfill the imposing program of creation outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people displayed mass labor heroism in the course of the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Valuable initiatives aimed at enhancing production efficiency and workmanship -- the two fundamental factors in our economy's intensive development -- were launched and became widespread.

As a result a further increase in social production and the people's well-being was achieved in 1982 -- a jubilee year in the life of the USSR. The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of last year's plan points out that a labor saving equivalent to 2.7 million people was achieved by increasing labor productivity and that R5 billions' worth of raw materials, semimanufactures, fuel, energy, and other objects of labor were saved. The policy of economy and thrift now being pursued by working people in every sector of the national economy is the same policy on whose importance particular stress was laid by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

At the same time, however, it has not been possible to implement everything planned. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the economy's main indicator of efficiency -- labor productivity -- is increasing at an unsatisfactory rate. This largely explains why the plan for the production of rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, forging and pressing machinery, freightcars, lumber, cement, precast ferroconcrete, knitwear, and a number of other industrial and food products was not fulfilled.

There are still many substantial shortcomings in capital construction, despite certain successes. The necessary concentration of resources has still not been achieved and in some sectors there has been no increase in the scale of retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. Plans for commissioning a number of production capacities and fixed capital have not been fulfilled. A number of construction ministries have allowed the volume of work to fall, and the quality of work is often still low.

In his report at the ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "We talk freely both about existing problems and unsolved tasks because we know for sure that we can cope with these problems and tasks, that we can and must resolve them. An approach based on action rather than bombast must now be the aim in order to ensure that the great and mighty USSR strengthens. I am sure that everyone gathered in this auditorium, all our party and the entire Soviet people feel the same way."

An approach based on action.... This was prompted by the Muscovites' initiative in mounting a campaign to tighten up discipline and order in production and in daily life.

This approach has triggered a mighty upsurge of labor enthusiasm and made it possible to set high targets in the socialist pledges currently being made by production collectives, cities, oblasts, and republics for the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At every plant, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, scientific establishment, factory, and construction site, and in ministries and departments -- wherever the fate of the 11th 5-Year Plan is being decided -- it is important to ensure that successes and failures are analyed in a principled and businesslike manner and to specify ways of swiftly remedying shortcomings. Soviets, trade unions, and economic leaders must head the campaign to create in every sphere of our vast economy a climate of the utmost exactingness and responsibility, in which not even the slightest breach of state, planning, production, or labor discipline is tolerated.

The year of 1983 is a pivotal and in many respects crucial year for the successful achievement of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Fulfilling and overfulfilling their plans and socialist pledges is a matter of honor for every labor collective and every Soviet person!

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TRANSPORT SYSTEMS CONSIDERED

LD151129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of measures to develop further and introduce more widely uninterrupted and new specialized forms of transport.

A decision that has been adopted notes that in the conditions of the national economy's increasing requirements connected with the transportation of cargo, accelerated development of and wider introduction of pipeline hydraulic transport, pipeline container transport, of transport on magnetic suspension, and overhead cable ways [kanatniye podvesniye dorogi] acquire important significance.

The USSR Council of Ministers has decided, through schemes for the development and expansion of branches of the national economy, to envisage the use of trunk pipeline systems for transporting coal, ore, and metallurgical raw material, raw material for the production of mineral fertilizers, and other cargos.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-14 FEB

LD150510 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carries by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11-14 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 February

Snow in retention work has been carried out on 500,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast: This is one-third of the area reserved. This work has begun later than usual this year because of the little snow. Alfalfa sowing has begun earlier than usual this year in Azerbaijan due to the warm weather. This year 20,000 hectares more will be sown to corn and other mixed fodder crops. (0304 GMT)

Sowing of fodder crops has started today by machine operators of the (Mugan) steppe of Azerbaijan. Making use of the fine sunny days, they have taken hundreds of sowing units out onto the fields. Azerbaijan's fodder field is being increased this year by 20,000 hectares. The republic's crop farmers have decided to raise the yields of the fodder crops 1.5 times this year. (0900 GMT)

12 February

Report on agricultural work in Uzbekistan. The unusually long and cold winter, which lasted almost 3 months, has at last been replaced by sunny days. Agricultural aircraft are now applying top dressing to winter crops. In Surkhandarya Oblast harvesting of a good crop of winter cabbage has begun. This summer there will be a serious shortage of water this summer as little snow has fallen on the Pamirs and Tyan Shans. Seed preparation for cotton has improved somewhat in recent days. It is required to prepared 213,000 tons of cotton seed for this year's sowing. In Samarkand Oblast seed preparation has been completed and this work is going well in Fergana, Namangan and Surkhandarya Oblasts. However, in Karakalpak ASSR about half the seed has not yet been brought to sowing condition. Seed quality is low in Dzhizak and Samarkand Oblasts. (0905 GMT)

A large consignment of carrot, greenpea and melon seeds have today been sent by Kazakhstan farmers to the central region of the RSFSR, to Lithuania and to Uzbekistan. Altogether Kazakahstan has provided the rest of the country with about 1,500 quintals of seeds for spring sowing. (1000 GMT)

Early varieties of cabbage, tomatores, carrots, sweet peppers and greens are being sown under polythene sheeting on specialized vegetable farms in north Ossetya so that deliveries of the vegetables will be able to begin a month early. (1100 GMT)

13 February

A correspondent reports on progress of preparations for spring field work in Yaroslavl Oblast: By 1 February 73 percent of the seed for spring sowing had been brought up to sowing condition. However, not all areas have been doing as much as they could. In the fourth quarter of last year only 40 percent of the plan for organic fertilizer had been produced. (0001 GMT)

Kubyshev Povolzhye farms have completed moisture-retention work on 1 million hectares. It is planned to conduct snow-ridging on over 2 million hectares. (1630 GMT)

14 February

Latvian potato growers are concerned with increasing their yield, with front-ranking collectives putting 70 tons of compost on every hectare of seedlings. It is planned that 300,000 tons more tubers will be produced than last year. Farms in the Chu Valley of Kirghizia are applying fertilizer to the spring crops for the second time, with each hectare receiving around 2 centners of nitrogen-phosphor compounds. Another new local strain of spring wheat is being used in the Kurgan Oblast. Called Kurganskaya-1, it is an intensive strain, responds to mineral and organic fertilizer, withstands drought and remains upright in moist years. Many farms now cultivate their own local strains; last year high yields were achieved by Zauralskaya and Vera strains. (0700 GMT)

Altay farms have brought all seeds up to good sowing conditions. Special care has been devoted to new varieties such as Omskaya-9, Altayka and Vega which this spring will occupy two-thirds of all the area sown to grain in Altay. Mass-scale planting of early potatoes has started in Uzbekistan. The first to begin were the machine operators of Tashkent Oblast. Farmers in the republic plan to plant potatoes on 36,000 hectares this year. (1200 GMT)

Tataria: Snow retention work has been completed on 1.5 million hectares. Uzbekistan: Sugar beet intended for fodder is being sown in Surkhandarya Oblast. (1850 GMT)

Southern Kirghizia: Oshzagotkhlopkoprom association has prepared more than 8,000 tons of high-quality cotton seed. Practically all cotton plantations in the Osh Oblast valleys will be sown to two cotton varieties — Kirchizkiy-2 and Kirghizkiy-3 -- which are noted for high yields and good quality fiber. (1900 GMT)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON SPRING FIELD WORK

LD270023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[From the IZVESTIYA review]

[Text] In accordance with a CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on additional measures for preparing for and carrying out spring field work in 1983.

The resolution notes the need for a full supply of high-quality seed and planting materials to sovkhozes, kolkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, prompt completion of preparation of machinery and tractors for work, and formation of machine operator cadres.

The USSR Council of Ministers has also instructed the councils of ministers of union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and other ministries and departments to raise the efficiency of use of organic and mineral fertilizers, chemical pesticides, irrigated and drained land, equipment and other material resources on farms. Other measures are also envisaged to ensure that the spring field work is carried out to a high agrotechnical standard.

MARCHUK ON IMPLEMENTATION OF S & T PROGRAMS

WA161300 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 1, Jan 83 p 2

[Article by G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "Comprehensive Goal-Oriented Programs"]

[Text] The new year of 1983 which our great motherland is entering is a crucial frontier for all Soviet workers. The successful fulfillment of the Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development which has been approved for this year is particularly significant for the five-year plan as a whole. Emphasizing this, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum called on the party and soviet organizations and labor collectives to direct all attention toward an increase in the intensification of social production and the increased efficiency of the national economy. There is much potential for this. It needs to be sought, as Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed in his speech at the plenum, in an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the extensive and rapid introduction in production of the achievements of science, technology and progressive experience.

As is known, a distinguishing feature of the 11th Five-Year Plan is implementation of comprehensive scientific-technical programs. Developed by the USSR Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences, these programs have become an integral part of the plan of the country's economic and social development for 1981-1985.

Some 170 state comprehensive scientific-technical programs have been approved altogether. Some 41 of them are goal-oriented and designed to ensure realization of the most efficient scientific-technical achievements, including the series manufacture of new products in this five-year period even. More than 120 programs are aimed at the solution of most important scientific-technical problems and the creation of technical facilities and production-engineering processes and materials which will be introduced in the 12th Five-Year Plan. As an integral part of the state plan, the scientific-technical programs must be provided with financial, material and raw material resources.

The Path "From the Idea to Introduction"

The programs are a new, more dynamic form of the control of scientific-technical progress. They make it possible to precisely concentrate the efforts of scientists, designers and production workers, channeling them toward a definite goal--the creation and speedy introduction in practice of new, more refined equipment or technology.

For example, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the country's fuel-energy balance is to be restructured in the 1980's. It is proposed to reduce the proportion of oil in the fuel in order to use it subsequently as chemical and biological raw material. It is necessary to make more extensive use as fuel of coal and natural gas, primarily Siberian coal, much of which can be strip-mined, which is the most economical method.

However, Kansko-Achinsk or Ekibastuz coal, for example, cannot be conveyed by rail to the European part of the country owing to its chemical composition. There is just one way out--producing energy locally and conveying it by power line. But a problem arises here also: losses on the existing power lines are great. Scientists of the technical branches and academic establishments and VUZ's have together created the design of a 1.5 million-volt direct-current power line. The task is in the current five-year plan even to switch in the Ekibastuz fuel-energy complex to the European part of the country. Hydrotransport will be used to supply the thermal power stations with coal. A 250-kilometer pipeline--Belovo-Novosibirsk--is currently being constructed for the first time in our country. It has a productivity of 4.3 million tons a year: coal will be transported by pipeline in the form of slurry.

All these are very complex technical solutions. There have been no parallels nor are there in the world. The goal-oriented comprehensive programs of scientific-technical progress will make it possible to achieve the results the country needs within the specified times. The path "from the idea to introduction" is being shortened considerably.

It is fitting to recall that sectors have always been developed on the basis of science and technology. Ministry and department leaders understand full well that the works entrusted to them cannot be perfected in any other way. For this reason "sectorial" scientific-technical progress has been pursued constantly. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the solution of intersectorial, including global, problems, on which the technical level of all sectors of the economy depends. It is here that weak spots are revealed in the system of control of scientific-technical progress. The state comprehensive programs provide for the development primarily of large-scale intersectorial problems.

The program-goal control of scientific-technical progress is particularly important now, when our economy is being transferred to an intensive path of development. It is no secret that many enterprises are short of labor resources, in which no quick increase is expected. Consequently, building new plants is not advisable. Instead of this it is necessary to compel the operating enterprises to work with double and triple the load, for which we must furnish them with more refined equipment replacing workers and increasing labor productivity and introduce economical techniques saving energy and resources.

Objective data also indicate that extracting raw material resources--oil, coal and iron ore--has become more complex since the near and accessible deposits have been used up, in the main. Fundamentally new mining equipment and transport capable of operating at great depths and in harsh climatic conditions are required.

It is not fortuitous that certain ministries and departments are developing their own programs of the modernization and retooling of their enterprises. Each plant and each sector is beginning to aim at getting hold of new ideas and solutions in technology, equipment and techniques and seeking in place of the old ones more economical ones saving labor, resources and energy.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the main means of economizing on all types of resources by way of the creation and use on a large scale of fundamentally new types of technology, techniques and equipment. This is what the comprehensive scientific-technical programs provide for primarily.

In All Spheres of Activity

It is perfectly obvious that the bulk of the load in their fulfillment is entrusted to engineering. For this reason the majority of comprehensive programs pursues the goal of developing the base of engineering itself in order to accelerate the process of the replacement of production-engineering equipment in all sectors and sharply reduce manual and heavy physical labor. It is primarily a question of coal industry, metallurgy, agriculture and construction.

Big opportunities for this are contained in the scientific-technical programs which provide for the creation and introduction of progressive mechanization and automation facilities for hoisting and transport, materials handling and warehousing operations, including automatic manipulators, and also containerized and packet freight shipments and the production of standardized multistrand packaging. Fulfillment of the quotas in these five scientific-technical programs alone will make it possible to release approximately 900,000 persons from semiskilled work by 1985. A special role in the mechanization and automation of production belongs to industrial robots. A special scientific-technical program provides for an approximately sixfold increase in their numbers by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A social thrust is typical of the comprehensive programs. Many of them directly concern such important aspects of human life as consumer goods production, health care and work and social conditions. In particular, the introduction of new production processes and equipment for the production of high-grade footwear, popular garments, cloth and other commodities is envisaged.

An entire set of problems was formulated in the country's Food Program, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, in order to provide the population with all types of food and considerably improve the diet thanks to the production of the most valuable products. The November Plenum again emphasized that a central place in all our plans is occupied by measures for the accomplishment of these tasks. The Food Program is "underpinned" by 20 scientific-technical programs.

The choice of comprehensive scientific-technical programs for the 11th Five-Year Plan and through 1990 was made by proceeding from the national economy's current and long-term requirements and also from the trends of the development of science and technology determined by the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

Administration and Control

Head ministries, departments and organizations have been determined for all the scientific-technical programs which are to "link" the work among the executants, ensure the high level of the equipment and technology which are created and monitor the course of all operations. In addition, the programs are under the trusteeship of coordinating councils headed by top scientists and specialists.

The goal-oriented comprehensive scientific-technical program "Creation of Thermal- and Fast-Neutron Nuclear Reactors for the Production of Electric Power and Heat and for Power Chemical Processes" is headed by A. P. Aleksandrov, participating in its fulfillment. Program assignments have been allocated among enterprises of different jurisdiction in planned manner, the fulfillment times have been specified and financing has been determined. Roughly as many departments are working on the assignments of the "Laser Equipment and Technology" goal-oriented program led by Academician Ye. P. Velikov. Dozens of scientific research and educational institutes and works located in different parts of the country are tackling the tasks set in the comprehensive program "Development and Assimilation of Production-Engineering Processes and Technical Facilities, Including Laminated Pipes, for the Creation of 1,420-mm Trunk Gas Pipelines With an Effective Pressure of up to 120 Atmospheres." It is headed by V. A. Dinkov, minister of gas industry.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has an information system: scientific-technical information centers in each republic, kray and oblast. It is entrusted with "accompanying" the programs locally and regularly notifying the party and management authorities how the work is proceeding, not losing sight of, particularly, the development of new equipment and technology on the basis of national and international standards.

It is also necessary to rely on standards to ensure that not one component and not one mechanism be manufactured in breach of the set requirements.

A year ago the All-Union Equipment Information Center (VTsIO) was set up under the auspices of the State Committee for Science and Technology. It has been entrusted with keeping an eye on the technical level of engineering products. Of course, it would be simply impossible to perform such work well and promptly without computers. Some products remain under surveillance of the sectorial scientific-technical information centers, which have their own computer complexed connected with the VTsIO Computer Center. Thus it is possible to inspect the technical level of practically the entire industrial product.

How the Programs Are Being Fulfilled

The control system enables us to describe even today how the scientific-technical programs of the 11th Five-Year Plan are being fulfilled. This question was studied specifically last summer at an enlarged plenum of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The general conclusion of the plenum's participants--representatives of ministries and departments and also party workers of the republics, krays and oblasts where these programs are being implemented--was highly optimistic. A uniform system of goal-oriented programs of scientific-technical progress at all levels--state, sectorial and regional--is taking shape in the country.

It is hard to exaggerate the significance of such a system if we imagine, for example, the essence of such regional programs as "Siberia," "Urals," "Far East" and others. They, of course, take fuller account of the specifics of local, social, economic and natural-climatic conditions and make it possible to coordinate academy, VUZ and sectorial science better.

A special board meeting of the State Committee for Science and Technology analyzed the results of fulfillment of the state plan for the development of science and technology in 9 months of 1982. It was noted that 472 new types of industrial products had been assimilated in the same period last year. Some 335 divisions, shops and works had been comprehensively mechanized and automated, 131 automated production-process control systems had been commissioned and 103 progressive techniques had been introduced. These results also are higher than last year.

A continuous hot-process sheet steel galvanizing unit with a capacity of 500,000 tons a year was built and has produced a test batch of products at the Novolipetsk Foundry, for example, This sheet is used for the manufacture of composite auto parts and in industrial construction. There are no continuous galvanizing units of such capacity in world practice.

The Ivanovo Heavy Machine-Tool Building SPO imeni 50-letiya SSSR has manufactured a regulating series of machine tools for the machining of components weighing up to 700 kg. These machine tools, which are equipped with digital program control and a dispenser for 30 instruments, have broad production possibilities and have been made on a par with the best world models. Their use will more than double labor productivity and produce an annual savings of R20,000 per machine tool.

In accordance with the state scientific-technical programs, more than 1,400 work assignments and stages were fulfilled in the period January-September 1982--for the creation, assimilation and extensive introduction of new equipment and technology providing for economies in labor, material, fuel-energy and financial resources. In particular, 11 new automatic manipulator and 13 hoisting-transport machinery models were introduced in production.

An analysis shows that a number of sections of the state plan for the development of science and technology has come to be fulfilled better in recent years. Gas production from large-diameter wells has increased, as has the amount of strip-mined coal. The rate of manufacture of progressive types of metal-working and forging and pressing equipment is accelerating.

But, unfortunately, this is the case in far from all sectors. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, USSR Ministry of Construction, USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood-Processing Industry and the Main Administration for Microbiological Industry are lagging behind considerably in the assimilation and introduction of new equipment and technology. As a result there is a systematic disruption of supplies of power-engineering equipment, for AES included, and the production of auto tires, sulphur and other products is organized in slipshod manner. There has been a deterioration in work on fulfillment of the programs in the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of Machine Building for Heavy Industry Enterprises, Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Instrument Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems, the State Committee for Forestry, the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production of Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry. This is the direct fault of the head ministries and departments, whose own miscalculations were to blame for the plan for the development of science and technology not being provided with the necessary financial and material resources. And in the very mechanism of control of scientific-technical progress there are still many features which afford an opportunity for these miscalculations and which are in need of serious improvement. Life puts forward primarily problems of the economic stimulation of scientific-technical progress.

Together with the USSR Gosplan, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Ministry of Finance subdivisions of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology are currently formulating measures with respect to these questions. Their solution will probably entail a change in the system of supervision of the fulfillment of scientific-technical programs and could, possible, introduce the corresponding adjustments to the very principle of their formation. Creative work on an improvement in the mechanism of control of scientific-technical progress continues.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER ON SCI-TECH SOCIETIES

PM091045 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 25 January carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article entitled "The Policy Is a High Technical Standard" by A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The article, pegged to the 6th All-Union Congress of Scientific and Technical Socieites, outlines contributions by the societies to the improvement of machinery and equipment standards. Antonov notes that some equipment does not meet "present-day requirements" and that there are "often" "extreme" delays with the introduction of new equipment into production. Antonov notes the need for better materials and parts if technical standards are to be raised.

TV TOWER COMMISSIONED IN YAKUTSK AREA

PM090957 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 83 p 4

[Report by V. Komarov: "Television Tower Has Arisen"]

[Text] Yakutsk [no date given] -- The number of television viewers in the settlements and villages in the environs of Yakutsk has increased substantially.

This has become possible thanks to the commissioning of a new television tower which has raised the transmitters' antennae to 240 meters. This has made it possible not only to increase to a radius of 70 km the zone of direct reliable reception, but also to improve the quality of the image on the television screens in remote villages which receive broadcasts via retransmitters.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON DOSAAF CONGRESS

CPSU Greets DOSAAF Congress

LD160938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to delegates of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress which opened today in Moscow. The party highly values the contribution made by the defense society to the implementation of Leninist ideas on the involvement of the broad masses in strengthening the country's defense capabilities, the greetings message says. Under conditions where imperialist circles have significantly aggravated the international situation, the CPSU is doing all it can to protect mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. Imperialism's aggressive intrigues make it necessary constantly to pay attention to strengthening our state's security, and to increasing the education of the Soviet people in the spirit of high vigilance. The defense society occupies an important place in carrying out this task.

Chairman Outlines Role of Congress

LD151932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1215 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Talk by Fleet Admiral Georgiy Mikhaylovich Yegorov, Hero of the USSR and chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee]

[Text] The 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress begins its work tomorrow. The ranks of the All-Union Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner voluntary society for assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy are growing larger and stronger from congress to congress. The defense society of Soviet patriots is one of the most wide-ranging public organizations of our country's working people and youth, with more than 103 million members. Its goals, tasks, and practical activities are living embodiments of the immortal ideas of the great Lenin on training of working people for defense of the socialist fatherland.

The role of DOSAAF as reliable helper and reserve for the Soviet Armed Forces emerges most clearly in the all-round preparation of young people for service in the Army and Navy. As Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his speech at the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: The Politburo considers it an obligation in the present-day international situation to give the Army and Navy everything they need.

Thousands of young men who have received the necessary training in DOSAAF motoring, technical, naval, and radio schools go into the Army and Navy as fine specialists ready to quickly join the ranks [vstat v stroy] and to excel in combat and political training.

The many-faceted political-educational and military-patriotic work that DOSAAF organizations carry out with young people facilitates the entering into the ranks of the Armed Forces of ideologically sound, politically literate reinforcements.

Veterans of the war and of labor take an active part in our work; they give our young people irreplaceable lessons in courage and patriotism. Our graduates work with honor at Komsomol shock projects -- on the Baykal-Amur railroad in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone and at other very important 5-year plan projects. In accordance with the demands of the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, special attention is presently being devoted to training technical specialists for agriculture.

A significant role in resolving issues of training young people for defense of the motherland belongs to physical culture and sport and in particular, technical sports and those with military applications -- the management and development of which are DOSAAF's responsibility. Involvement in technical and military-application sports physically hardens young people and develops their lofty moral qualities and strong will, helps to develop technical [word indistinct], and imparts an appreciation for technology and the ability to (?handle it skillfully).

There are more than 30 million young men and women engaged in these sports today. Our sportsmen occupy a leading place in the world arena in many sports. Thus, last year, pilot (Viktor Smolin), parachutist (Larissa Koryucheva), racing driver (Sergey Kazakov) and (?speed-boat racer) (Anatoliy Chermashintsev) became world champions, Svetlana Savitskaya, famous Soviet sportswoman and world champion aerobatist, became the second woman in the world to make a space flight.

However, it would not be right, speaking of certain positive results of the activities of the defense society, not to also note the shortcomings and unused reserves that exist in the work of DOSAAF collectives. Military-patriotic work needs further improvement. We are not yet satisfied with the quality of practical training of DOSAAF school graduates. Not everything has been done to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on improving the mass character of physical training and sport. This is precisely what the subject of discussion will be at the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress. Delegates from DOSAAF organizations of all union republics, veterans of war and labor, and activists of the defense society will map out new horizons in defense work with the masses, and will determine ways to resolve the responsible tasks set by the party for further strengthening the defensive might of our motherland.

DOSAAF Crisis, Activities Described

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[Text] The 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress opens tomorrow in Moscow, in the Great Palace of the Kremlin. We have asked to the microphone Aleksey Leonidovich Mamayev, head of the DOSAAF Central Committee Directorate for agitation, work with the masses and military-patriotic propaganda.

[Begin recording] [Mamayev] First of all I should like to say that this defense society is rightly called -- by the people -- a school of bravery, patriotism, a reliable assistant to and reserve for the Soviet Armed Forces. The defense society has a glorious history. It was created in 1927, and at that time was called Osoaviakhim. The older generation of Soviet people remember well how many skilled riflemen, parachutists, airmen, radio operators, and motorcyclists were trained by the circles and clubs of Osoaviakhim, the predecessor of DOSAAF, and remember how selflessly they fought against the fascist invaders in the years of the Great Fatherland War.

Today DOSAAF continues and expands the splendid traditions of its predecessor. DOSAAF today consists of 103 million people united in 355,000 primary organizations. Today DOSAAF has trained one in three of the conscripts entering the forces, who have already acquired a technical military speciality in the schools and clubs of the defense society. Today, DOSAAF consists of over 2 million specialists trained for the national economy every year. And, finally, it should be stressed that over 32 million young men and women pursue forms of sport in the defence society which demand particular bravery, a cool head, staunchness, knowledge of technology, in other words, of tremendous applied military significance. All the work of the defense society is carried out under the leadership of party organs, with the active participation of Soviet trade unions, the Leninist Komsomol, the knowledge society, and other public organizations and ministries and departments.

We are convinced that the work of our congress will be a good incentive for the further improvement of all the activities of DOSAAF of the USSR. [end recording]

NORTHERN FLEET CULTURAL EDUCATION FLAWS NOTED

PM091419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Improving Leadership of Cultural Enlightenment Work"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has discussed the state of the leadership of cultural enlightenment work on the Northern Fleet's ships and in its units in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A report on this matter by Vice Admiral N.V. Usenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the fleet Political Directorate, was heard.

During the discussion of the report it was noted that the fleet's Military Council, the Political Directorate, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations, guided by the requirements of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological questions, are carrying out purposeful work to further improve the activity of cultural enlightenment institutions and step up their role in the ideological and political, military, moral, and aesthetic education of servicemen, members of their famililtes, workers, and employees.

Officers' houses, clubs, and libraries make a considerable contribution to propagandizing the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, our people's successes in fulfilling the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and energetically assists officers, warrant officers, ensigns, petty officers, and sailors in the indepth study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the materials of the 26th party congress, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

It was emphasized that a solicitous day-to-day attitude is being shown toward the personnel's patriotic and international education, and toward cultivating in all categories of servicemen a feeling of pride in being a member of the Navy and of high responsibility for the exemplary fulfillment of service duties.

The number of pacesetting cultural institutions participating energetically in the solution of fundamental questions of the naval forces' combat readiness and in the improvement of the personnel's marine and flying skills has grown. Positive experience of cultural enlightenment work directly among the crews of ships on long voyages has been accumulated.

At the same time, it was noted that the potential of officers' houses, clubs and libraries in personnel's education is not being fully exploited. The party's demands for an increase in our people's ideological, moral, and cultural standards and a strengthening of party leadership of cultural development are not being implemented sufficiently, energetically, and consistently on certain ships and in a number of units and formations. Cases of underestimation of cultural enlightenment work have not been completely eradicated. Certain officers' houses, clubs, and libraries which enjoy the same conditions as pacesetting cultural institutions lack initiative in their work. Their activity is still poorly corrdinated with the life of the fleet, and the tasks of strengthening organization and discipline, and forming in servicemen communist morality and high responsibility for the fulfillment of military duty.

It was pointed out that the omissions in the cultural institutions' work are caused, in particular, by deficiencies in the leadership of them by the fleet's Political Directorate, commanders, and political organs. Questions of improving the activity of officers' houses, clubs, libraries, and museums are rarely examined in the political organs, in party organizations, and at conferences of leading personnel.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate instructed the fleet Political Directorate to remove the noted deficiencies and ensure a high ideological and artistic standard; an attacking, businesslike, specific approach; and a close link with the fleet's life in cultural enlightenment work. He must analyze systematically and evaluate in a principled way the activity of officers' houses, clubs, museums, and professional artistic collectives and periodically discuss pressing problems of their work and of the leadership.

It is recommended that the fleet Political Directorate and political organs be more persistent in increasing the role of officers' houses, clubs, and libraries as important ideological and informational institutions. They must provide the cultural enlightenment work facilities for further in-depth study of the materials of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and November (1982) plenums, and the solemn session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. They must pay particular attention to extensively showcasing the CPSU's mulifaceted activity in leading communist building, in carrying our foreign policy tasks, and in the cause of armed defense of the socialist gains.

The necessity of continuing to increase the orientation of cultural enlightenment work toward the solution of the tasks of combat training and the strengthening of military discipline was particularly emphasized. It is equally important to end formalism and monotony in the way that days off are spent and to satisy more fully the spiritual needs of the servicemen and members of their families in the light of age and national peculiarities, education, and individual inclinations and interests. Servicemens' amateur artistic creativity must be developed in every way. A permanent aktiv of participants in amateur artistic activities must be created in every subunit and the exchange of performances by the amateur collectives of troop units, formations, officers' houses, and officers' clubs must be practiced. Wider use must be made of movies, television, radio, and the potential of libraries for educational purposes.

It was pointed out to the fleet political organs that there is a need for more energetic participation in all fields of cultural enlightenment work by party and Komsomol organizations and the Army and Navy public. The activity of the councils of officers' houses, clubs, libraries, museums, Lenin rooms, people's universities, and amateur associations must be revitalized. Women's councils and sports committees must be more vigorously involved in cultural enlightenment work. Work to lead women's councils must be improved, meetings between leading personnel and members of servicemen's families must be held, and more concern must be shown for the organization of their everyday life, the satisfaction of cultural needs, and children's education.